

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 1

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THE ENGLISH VERB TENSES

INTRODUCTION

WORD ORDER IN AN ENGLISH SENTENCE (İngilizce bir cümlede sözcük dizimi)

İngilizce sözcük dizimi, Türkçe sözcük diziminden farklıdır. Türkçe bir cümlede yüklem cümlelerin sonunda yer alır ve özneyi de içinde barındırır.

<u>Ben</u>	<u>İngilizce</u>	<u>çalışırım.</u>
Özne	Nesne	Yüklem
Subject	Object	Verb

cümlesini, "İngilizce çalışırım." biçiminde de ifade edebiliriz ve ikinci cümlede özneyi açık olarak göremediğimiz halde, öznenin 1. tekil şahıs olduğunu yüklemdeki **-m** takısından anlarız. Bu durum İngilizce için geçerli değildir. Yani İngilizce bir cümlede yüklem özneyi belli etmez. Bu yüzden, cümleye özne ile başlamak zorundayız. Formüle edilmiş olarak İngilizce cümle düzeni şöyledir:

<u>Subject</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>Object</u>
Özne		Yüklem		Nesne

"İngilizce çalışırım." cümlesini İngilizcede "I study English." biçiminde ifade edebiliriz.

1- THE VERB "BE"

Sözcükleri rastgele bir araya getirerek cümle kuramayız. Cümle kurabilmemiz için mutlaka bir fiile ihtiyacımız vardır. "Be" fiili, "come, go, study, eat, become" vb. gibi asıl fiilimiz olmadığı zaman cümle kurmamızı sağlar. "Be" fiilinin şimdiki zaman ve geniş zaman biçimi ayrıdır ve bu tense'lerle "am, is, are" biçiminde kullanılır.

Singular Subject Pronouns

Plural Subject Pronouns

I am — You are — He/She/It is

We are — You are — They are

I **am** always nervous before an exam. (*general*)

I **am** nervous now, because I'm taking an exam in half an hour. (*now*)

1-1 'Be' fiilini asıl fiil olarak kullanabileceğimiz başlıca üç kalıp vardır:

a) be + noun

b) be + adjective

c) be + prepositional phrase

I am a **teacher**.

He is **tall**.

They are **at home**.

They are **students**.

The world is **round**.

Jane is **from England**.

She is a **Turk**.

They are **intelligent**.

She is **at the bus-stop**.

Today is **Tuesday**.

It's very **hot** today.

We are **in the classroom**.

1-2 "Be", yardımcı fiil olarak sürerlik bildiren tense'lerle de kullanılır.

I **am** writing now. / She **is** reading the newspaper. / They **are** listening to music.

2- THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

2-1 FORM

Affirmative (olumlu)	Negative (olumsuz)	Interrogative (soru)
<p>I am writing now. You are reading a book. He/She/It is eating lunch.</p> <p>We are listening to music. You are working hard. They are discussing their financial problems.</p>	<p>I am not writing now. You are not reading a book. He/She/It is not eating lunch.</p> <p>We are not listening to music. You are not working hard. They are not discussing their financial problems.</p>	<p>Am I writing now? Are you reading a book? Is he/she/it eating lunch?</p> <p>Are we listening to music? Are you working hard? Are they discussing their financial problems?</p>

Olumsuz soruyu iki şekilde sorabiliriz.

Am I not trying to help you?	or	Aren't I trying to help you?
Are you not helping your mother?	or	Aren't you helping your mother?
Is she not studying English?	or	Isn't she studying English?
Are we not leaving for class now?	or	Aren't we leaving for class now?
Are you not watching the film?	or	Aren't you watching the film?
Are they not having breakfast?	or	Aren't they having breakfast ?

2-2 SPELLING OF -ING

Sonu -e ile biten fiiller	<p>write writing shave shaving admire admiring amaze amazing hope hoping dine dining hide hiding ride riding</p>	Sonu -e ile biten fiillere -ing takısı eklenirken -e düşer. *
Sonu bir sesli harf +bir sessiz harfle biten fiiller	<p>TEK HECELİ FİİLLER stop stopping run running beg begging rub rubbing sit sitting set setting</p>	Bu gruba giren tek heceli fiillerde,sondaki sessiz harf çift yazılır.
	<p>İKİ HECELİ FİİLLER a) listen listening open opening happen happening ripen ripening b) prefer preferring begin beginning refer referring control controlling</p>	Vurgu 1.hecedeyse,sondaki sessiz harf tek yazılır;2.hecedeyse çift yazılır.
Sonu -y ile biten fiiller	<p>study studying play playing reply replying buy buying try trying enjoy enjoying</p>	-y ile biten fiillere -ing takısı eklenirken yazımda değişiklik olmaz.
Sonu -ie ile biten fiiller	<p>die dying lie lying tie tying</p>	-ie -y' ye dönüşür ve -ing eklenir.
Sonu iki sessiz harfle biten fiiller	<p>stand standing start starting hold holding find finding spend spending bend bending</p>	İki sessizle biten fiillere -ing eklenirken yazımda değişiklik olmaz.

* Sonu -ee biçiminde biten fiiller -ing takısı alırken -e düşmez: see-seeing, agree-agreeing, free-freeing

2-3 USE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- a) Bu tense ile temel olarak içinde bulunduğumuz anda yapmakta olduğumuz eylemleri anlatırız. Zamanı pekiştirmek için ise **now, right now, at the moment, at present, still** gibi zaman zarfları kullanırız.

Mother is in the kitchen now. She **is cooking** dinner.

— Where is your sister? —I think she **is writing** a letter in her room.

Listen! They **are talking** about us. Can you hear what they **are saying**?

- b) Konuşmanın geçtiği sırada eylemi yapıyor olmasak bile, o sıralarda yapmakta olduğumuz işleri de bu tense ile anlatırız ve **nowadays, these days, this term, this year, this month, this semestre, at the moment** ("şu sıralar" anlamında) gibi zaman zarfları kullanırız.

— How many courses **are you taking this term**?

— I'm **taking** five courses.

— I haven't seen Peter recently. Have you?

— No, but I talked to him on the phone last Saturday. He is very busy these days. He **is redecorating** his house by himself.

- c) Değişmekte olan durumları, olayları bu tense ile anlatırız.

"Everything **is** expensive. (Her şey pahalı.)" cümlesi, fiyatların o anki durumunu anlatır. Fakat,

"Everything **is getting** more and more expensive. (Her şey gittikçe pahalılaşıyor.)" ifadesi, fiyatların sürekli değiştiğini, yükseldiğini gösterir.

It **is** cold. (Hava soğuk.)

It **is getting** colder. (Hava gittikçe soğuyor.)

The economic situation in Turkey **is** very bad.

(Türkiye'nin ekonomik durumu çok kötü.)

The economic situation in Turkey **is getting** worse.

(Türkiye'nin ekonomik durumu gittikçe kötüleşiyor.)

- d) Bu tense'i, **tomorrow, next week, next year, next summer** gibi gelecek zaman zarflarıyla, gelecekte yapmayı planladığımız eylemleri anlatmak için kullanırız.

I'm meeting Ann **next Saturday**.

They are giving a party **next month**.

She is leaving Istanbul **in two days**.

Örneklerde görüldüğü gibi, cümle yapı olarak şimdiki zamana, anlam olarak ise gelecek zamana aittir. Aynı kullanımı Türkçe'de de varolduğu için, bu cümleleri Türkçe'ye, gelecek zaman ya da şimdiki zaman yapısında çevirmemiz mümkündür. Son örneği Türkçe'ye şu şekilde çevirebiliriz:

İki gün sonra İstanbul'dan **ayrılıyor**. / İki gün sonra İstanbul'dan **ayrılacak**.

3- THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

3-1 FORM

Affirmative (Olumlu)	Negative (Olumsuz)	Interrogative (Soru)
I get up early. You go on holiday every year. He studies hard. She cleans the house herself. It stands in the corner.	I don't get up early. You don't go on holiday every year. He doesn't study hard. She doesn't clean the house herself. It doesn't stand in the corner.	Do I get up early? Do you go on holiday every year? Does he study hard? Does she clean the house herself? Does it stand in the corner?
We keep our promises. You like animals very much. They help the people around.	We don't keep our promises. You don't like animals very much. They don't help the people around.	Do we keep our promises? Do you like animals very much? Do they help the people around?

Üçüncü tekil şahıs için (*he/she/it*) fiil, olumlu cümlede **-s** takısı alır.

He reads a lot./She buys a newspaper regularly./The cat drinks only milk in the morning.

Olumsuz cümlede ve soruda, yani "**does**" ya da "**doesn't**" bulunan cümlelerde fiil daima yalındır.

He **doesn't** read a lot./She **doesn't** buy a newspaper every day.

Does the cat **drink** milk in the morning?

"**have**" fiilinin üçüncü şahıs biçimi "**has**" dir. Ancak, soruda ve olumsuz cümlede fiilin yalın hali "**have**" kullanılır.

— Do you **have** a bath every day?

— Yes, I do. (I **have** a bath every day.)

— **Does** your son **have** a bath every day?

— Yes, he does. (He **has** a bath every day.)

— **Does** your father **have** breakfast in the morning?

— No, he doesn't. (He **doesn't** **have** breakfast in the morning.)

3-2 USE OF THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- a) Bu tense ile, genelde yaptığımız işleri, alışkanlıklarımızı anlatırız ve **always**, **sometimes**, **never**, **often** vb. sıklık bildiren zarfların yanı sıra, **every day**, **every month**, **every year**, **every summer** gibi zaman zarflarını sıkça kullanırız.

— What time do you **usually** get up?

— I **usually** get up at seven o'clock.

— Does she **always** get up early?

— Not **always**. She **sometimes** gets up very late.

— How often do you go to the cinema?

— I go to the cinema **every weekend/once a week/twice a month/three times a year** etc.

— How often does your brother write to you?

— He writes to me **very often**.

b) Frequency Adverbs (Sıklık bildiren zaman zarfları)

always	→	all the time (hep,her zaman)
almost always/nearly always	→	almost all the time, nearly all the time (hemen hemen her zaman)
very often	→	(çok sık)
usually	→	generally (genellikle)
often	→	frequently (sık sık)
sometimes	→	occasionally,from time to time (bazen,ara sıra)
rarely	→	seldom (ender,nadiren,seyrek)
hardly ever	→	almost never (hemen hemen hiç)
never	→	(hiç,hiç bir zaman,asla)

Yardımcı fiil bulunmayan olumlu cümlelerde bu zarflar asıl fiilden önce, yani özne ile yüklem arasında yer alır.

She **always** sings in English./I **sometimes** feel depressed./They **seldom** go to the theatre.

Bu zarflar **am, is, are** dan sonra gelir.

I **sometimes** go to work late./I **am sometimes** late for work.

Sıklık bildiren zarfların olumsuz cümledeki yeri değişiktir. **Always** daima olumsuzluk eki **not** dan sonra gelir.

I don't **always** get up early./She doesn't **always** study very hard.

They aren't **always** late for class.

frequently, sometimes ve **occasionally** olumsuzluk ekinden önce gelir.

I **sometimes** don't want to be with people./She **frequently** doesn't want to study.

They **sometimes** aren't ready on time./She **occasionally** isn't polite to the people around.

NOTE: Birinci tekil şahıs için bu kural geçerli değildir. Zarf, yardımcı fiil '**am**' ile '**not**' arasında yer alır.

I'm **sometimes** not patient enough with children.

usually, generally ve **often** her iki durumda da kullanılır.

They **usually** don't go out in the evenings./They don't **usually** go out in the evenings.

We **often** don't turn on the television./We don't **often** turn on the television.

They **generally** aren't awake till 11a.m./They aren't **generally** awake till 11a.m.

rarely, seldom, hardly ever, almost never ve **never** olumsuz cümlede kullanılmaz. Bu zarflar sadece olumlu cümlede kullanılır, ancak olumsuz bir anlam taşır.

I **hardly ever** go to the theatre. (Tiyatroya hemen hemen hiç gitmem.)

He **almost never** goes to work in his own car. (İşe kendi arabasıyla neredeyse hiç gitmez.)

I'm **hardly ever** nervous before an exam. (Sınav öncesi neredeyse hiç heyecanlanmam.)

She **never** comes to her appointments on time. = She is **never** on time for her appointments. (Randevularına asla vaktinde gelmez.)

Olumlu anlam taşıyan sıklık zarflarını (**usually, generally, often, frequently, sometimes** and **occasionally**) dilbilgisi kurallarına uygun bu kullanımlarının yanı sıra, cümlede vurguyu artırmak için, cümlelerin başında da kullanabiliriz. Özellikle **sometimes** bu şekilde çok sık kullanılır.

Sometimes I get angry easily.

Occasionally I don't need to get up early.

Usually they spend too much money on luxuries.

NOTE: **always** bu şekilde cümle başında yer almaz.

Olumsuz anlam taşıyan sıklık zarfları (**rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely ever** and **never**) cümlelerin başına geldiği zaman cümle **devrik** olur.

I never eat fish. —————> Never **do I** eat fish.

He rarely smokes. —————> Rarely **does he** smoke.

You seldom make mistakes. —————> Seldom **do you** make mistakes.

She scarcely ever visits us. —————> Scarcely ever **does she** visit us.

ever olumlu veya olumsuz soruda kullanılır ve '**hiç**' anlamını verir. Olumsuz cevapta '**hiç**' demek için '**do not ever**' yerine '**never**' kullanılır.

— Do you **ever** smoke?

— Don't you **ever** help your mother?

— No, I **never** smoke.

— Yes, I help her when I have time.

c) Doğa kanunlarını, her zaman geçerliliği olan doğruları ve genellemeleri bu tense ile ifade ederiz.

Diamond **is** a precious stone./Water **consists** of oxygen and hydrogen.

The world **revolves** round the sun./Plants **need** water in order to grow.

Water **boils** at 100° C./Wood **floats** in water but iron **sinks**.

d) '**What do you do?**' sorusu kişinin neyle uğraştığını, işini sorar. Yani '**What is your job/occupation?**' sorusu ile aynı anlamdadır.

— What do you do?

— What does your father do?

— I'm a teacher.

— He is an accountant.

'**What do you do?**' sorusunu bir zaman zarfıyla kullanırsak, '**sözü edilen zamanda ne yaparsın**' anlamına gelir.

— What do you do **at the weekends**? — What does your father do **in the evenings**?

— I usually meet friends. — He reads his newspaper or watches television.

e) **Why don't you**? kabalı birine öneri getirirken kullanılır.

— I have a headache.

— We have nothing to eat at home.

— Why don't you take a tablet?

— Why don't we go out for dinner?

NOTE: "Why don't you get up early in the mornings?

I can't because I usually go to bed late." ifadesinde, "Why don't you" ?" gerçek bir soru özelliği taşır ve kişi yanıt verilmesini bekler. Ancak:

"I'm too tired.

Why don't you lie down and rest?" ifadesinde, "Why don't you" ?" yapı olarak soru olmasına karşın, kendisi bir yanıtır ve öneri getirir.

- f) Sinema, tiyatro gibi etkinliklerin başlama ve bitiş saatlerini, ders programlarını ya da uçak, tren, otobüs tarifelerini belirtirken, geniş zamanı gelecek zaman anlamıyla kullanabiliriz.

The buses start at 6 a.m. and stop at 12 p.m. every day. (*simple present*)

The train to Ankara leaves at 9 a.m. tomorrow and arrives there at 6 p.m. (*future*)

Our classes usually begin at 9 and finish at 12. (*simple present*)

My class begins at 9 tomorrow and finishes at 12. (*future*)

4- THE SIMPLE PRESENT or THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Şimdi bu iki tense'i karşılaştıralım.

- a) Konuşmanın geçtiği anda ya da o sıralarda yapmakta olduğumuz işleri Present Continuous ile (**I am doing**) ; genelde yaptığımız işleri, alışkanlıklarımızı ise Simple Present ile (**I do**) anlatırız demiştik.

Father is in his room now. He **is resting**. (*now*)

Father always **rests** in his room in the afternoon. (*simple present*)

I want to concentrate on my studies. That's why I'm **not playing** volleyball this year.

I usually **play** volleyball at the weekend. I **don't play** on weekdays.

- b) Bazı fiiller sürerlik bildiren tense'lerle (*I am doing, I was doing, I have been doing, etc.*) kullanılmazlar. Bu fiiller, konuşma sırasında bizzat yapılmakta olan bir eylem (action) bildirmezler, durum ifade ederler.

"**I'm writing now**." ifadesinde, **write** fiili bir eylem bildirir. Yani benim şu anda yapmakta olduğum bir işi ifade eder.

"**I know English**." ifadesinde ise **know** fiili bir eylem bildirmez. Yani, kişinin yapmakta olduğu bir işi değil, statik bir durum bildirir.

Durum bildiren fiillerin **şimdiki zaman** ve **geniş zaman** için kullanımları ayrıdır.

When I get up in the morning, I **want** to drink something immediately. (*simple present*)

I'm very thirsty. I **want** to drink something. (*now*)

People **need** money in order to live. (*simple present*)

I **need** some money. Can you lend me some? (*now*)

PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE'LERLE KULLANILMAYAN FİLLER

1-	DÜŞÜNMEYE İLİŞKİN FİLLER (MENTAL STATE)				
	think *	realize	understand	forget	mean
	suppose	notice	feel	want	
	believe	recognize	doubt	need	
	imagine	know	remember	prefer	
2-	DUYGU BELİRTEN FİLLER (EMOTIONAL STATE)				
	love	dislike	loathe	mind	wish
	hate	appreciate	fear	care	forgive
	like	detest	envy	desire	
3-	SAHİPLİK BİLDİREN FİLLER (POSSESSION)				
	possess	have *	own	belong	
4-	DUYU FİLLERİ (SENSE PERCEPTIONS)				
	see *	hear	smell*	taste *	feel *
5-	DİĞER DURUM BİLDİREN FİLLER				
	look *	owe	be *	promise	consist of
	seem	cost	exist	refuse	include
	appear*	weigh *	advise	contain	sound

* Yanında yıldız olan fiiller, farklı bir anlam taşıdıkları zaman, sürerlik bildiren tense'lerle kullanılırlar.

NONPROGRESSIVE (DURUM BİLDİREN) or PROGRESSIVE (EYLEM BİLDİREN)

think 'sanmak, zannetmek' anlamındaysa progressive tense'lerle **kullanılmaz**; 'düşünmek' anlamındaysa kullanılır.

I **think** she is a student.
I **think** they will visit us next week.

I'm **thinking** about going abroad next year.
She isn't listening to the lesson now. She is **thinking** about her family.

see 'görmek' anlamındaysa ' -ing' almaz; 'görüşmek' anlamındaysa ' -ing' alır.

Right now, I'm looking out of the window. I **see** a lot of cars in the street and lots of people.

The doctor is **seeing** his patient now.
The manager is **seeing** one of the applicants now.

smell 'koklamak' anlamındaysa ' -ing' almaz; 'koklamak' anlamındaysa ' -ing' alır.

This perfume **smells** very nice.
These flowers **smell** awful. I can't keep them in the kitchen.
Look! Mother is **smelling** the flowers.

have * sahiplik bildiriyorsa, progressive tense'lerle kullanılmaz. Ancak, başka bir sözcükle birleşip eylem bildiriyorsa, kullanılır.

Sorry, I can't lend you any money, because I don't **have** much now.
She **has** two brothers.

She is **having** breakfast now.
Father can't come to the phone. He is **having** a bath right now.

taste Bir nesnenin tadından söz ediyorsak '-ing' almaz; 'tadına bakmak' anlamındaysa alır.

This soup **tastes** awful. I can't eat it. (Çorbanın tadı berbat.)
The dinner looks bad but **tastes** delicious.
(Yemeğin görüntüsü kötü ama tadı güzel.)

What are you doing here in the kitchen?
I'm **tasting** the meal.

feel Bir nesnenin bize verdiği duyguyu ifade ediyorsa ya da 'sezinlemek, ummak' anlamındaysa '-ing' almaz.

This pillow **feels** very hard. (=This pillow is very hard./Bu yastık çok sert.)
I **feel** something bad will happen.
(Kötü bir şeylerin olacağını hissediyorum/sezinliyorum.)

'hissetmek' anlamındaysa '-ing' alabilir.

I **feel** better today. = I'm **feeling** better today. (Bugün kendimi iyi hissediyorum.)

look 'gibi görünmek' anlamındaysa '-ing' almaz; 'bakmak' anlamındaysa '-ing' alır.

You **look** ill. You'd better go home and take a rest.
That ladder doesn't **look** safe.

Why are you **looking** out of the window? Is there something interesting?
I'm **looking** at you carefully but I don't understand what you are trying to do.

* Sahiplik bildiren 'have,has' ' **have got, has got** ' biçiminde de kullanılır.

I have two sisters.	=	I have got two sisters.
I don't have any brothers.	=	I haven't got any brothers.
She has a car.	=	She has got a car
She doesn't have a bike.	=	She hasn't got a bike.
Do you have any nephews?	=	Have you got any nephews?
Yes, I do .	=	Yes, I have ,
No, I don't .	=	No, I haven't .
Does she have a boat?	=	Has she got a boat?
Yes, she does .	=	Yes, she has .
No, she doesn't .	=	No, she hasn't .

appear 'gibi görünmek' anlamındaysa '-ing' almaz; 'ortaya çıkmak' anlamındaysa '-ing' alır.

The teacher **appears** to be in a bad mood today.
She **appears** to be bored with the film.

Look! Ali is **appearing** from where he has hidden.

weigh Bir nesnenin ağırlığını söylerken '-ing' almaz; 'tartmak' anlamındaysa '-ing' alır.

The baby is getting fatter. She **weighs** six kilograms.
The butcher is **weighing** the meat now.

be 'be' fiilinin present biçiminin **am, is, are** olduğunu ve 'şimdiki zaman' ve 'geniş zaman' için aynı biçimde kullanıldığını daha önce ifade etmiştik.

I **am** hungry. I want to eat something. (*now*)

When I **am** very tense, I prefer to have a walk to relax. (*general*)

'be' fiili, konuşmanın geçtiği sırada bir değişimi vurguluyorsa, bazı sıfatlarla Şimdiki Zaman yapısıyla (*am/is/are being*) kullanılır.

'You **are** very rude.' (Çok kaba.) ifadesi kişinin genelde kaba biri olduğunu belirtir.

'You **are being** rude.' (Kaballaşıyorsun.) ifadesi ise kişinin konuşma sırasında kaba davrandığını belirtir. 'Kabalık' genel bir özelliği olmayabilir.

c) '**live**' fiili ile sürekli oturduğumuz yeri ifade ediyorsak, geniş zaman kullanılır.

— Where **do** you **live**?

— Where **do** your parents **live**?

— I **live** in Istanbul.

They **live** in Germany.

Ancak, geçici olarak ikamet ettiğimiz yeri şimdiki zamanla belirtiriz.

I moved to Istanbul only two weeks ago, and I'm **living** with my relatives for the time being.

EXERCISE 1 : Use either the **Simple Present** or the **Present Progressive** of the verbs given in parentheses.

- 1- At the moment, workers (*clear*) rubble from the site where the building collapsed.
- 2- It's not fair! Some people (*have*) all the luck! While we (*write*) the marketing plan here, Simon (*have*) lunch with the owner and his wife.
- 3- The owner of the business (*taste*) three different varieties of a new curry product right now. She (*always, taste*) everything herself before she (*agree*) to let production start.
- 4- I'm sorry. I can't give you a lift. My car is in the garage and the mechanics (*fix*) the breaks at the moment.
- 5- Sir, your wife (*feel*) the different qualities of the carpet samples now, and she (*want*) you to join her and help her decide.

- 6- Although I (*consider*) myself brave in general, I (*like*) someone to stand guard while I (*lock*) the shop doors in the evenings.
- 7- A: I see that you (*wear*) your best clothes and you (*look*) wonderful. you (*go*) to a party?
B: Three fellow students and I (*dine*) with our professor and her husband this evening.
- 8- About 40 percent of New Zealanders (*think*) that the British Monarchy (*not, represent*) them and (*want*) to become a republic.
- 9- As a rule, the majority of New Zealanders (*still, believe*) that the Queen (*play*) an important role for their country, but more and more citizens (*question*) the relevance of a queen in the 21st century.
- 10- A: you (*listen*) to me?
B: Sorry, I (*send*) a text message. I won't be a minute.
- 11- This week, detailed discussions (*take*) place between MacMillan and Cancerlink charities regarding how they can work better together.
- 12- Both 'Ricard' and 'Pernod' drinks (*taste*) of aniseed, but 'Pernod' (*taste*) sweeter than 'Ricard', so I (*prefer*) 'Ricard'.
- 13- A snake's skin (*look*) slimy, but it (*not, feel*) slimy at all.
- 14- The conditions these Afghan refugees (*endure*) at this troubled time are appalling.
- 15- Every autumn, we (*chop*) plenty of wood and (*stack*) it on the porch. It (*always, feel*) great when I (*come*) in from the cold in winter and (*sit*) by the fire.
- 16- The consumption of alcohol in winter (*numb*) our senses, and thus it (*make*) us less aware of the cold.
- 17- Albinos (*have*) white hair, pale skin and pink eyes. The non-formation of normal body colouring (*cause*) the condition of albinism.
- 18- It (*seem*) as if my life (*get*) busier all the time and I (*never, get*) any time to myself any more.
- 19- A: I (*rarely, see*) Liz taking a break. she ever (*go*) out at lunch time?
B: She only (*go*) out very rarely. Normally she (*eat*) a sandwich at her desk.
- 20- A: Why you (*sniff*) like that?
B: I (*try*) to decide what perfume you (*wear*) at the moment.
A: Oh, it's Givenchy — Ian's present for Christmas.
B: It (*smell*) wonderful.
- 21- Every year,, thousands of people (*gather*) in Times Square for the New Year's celebrations.
- 22- I almost always (*wear*) a suit to work, but today I (*wear*) jeans as part of a nation-wide charity event. I've paid one pound to be able to wear whatever I like today.
- 23- Today, Peruvians (*fight*) one of the worst city centre fires in the country's history.
- 24- Look! Black smoke (*come*) out of the bonnet and the temperature gauge (*go*) up rapidly. Why we (*stop*) at the next garage?

- 25- These days, more and more Indian troops (*move*) towards the Pakistani border and some European prime ministers (*fly*) to the area today for talks with the leaders.
- 26- A: Where is Maggie?
B: She's been to the shops, and apparently, she (*put*) all the shopping away now.
A: she (*not, save*) for her holiday at the moment?
B: Obviously not very hard.
- 27- A: Where has Mum gone?
B: There she is. She (*smell*) all the room fragrances to choose one for her party.
A: you (*not, mean*) air fresheners?
B: No, room fragrances are similar to air fresheners, but they (*cost*) about twice as much.
- 28- At the moment, the judge (*see*) both the Defendant's lawyer and the Claimant's lawyer privately in his chamber.
- 29- A: Do you (*think*) you (*have*) any chance of winning this chess match?
B: Yes, I (*see*) a number of good moves that I can make from this position.
- 30- I (*never, feel*) comfortable when I am on a plane.

5- THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

5-1 FORM

Affirmative (olumlu)	Negative (olumsuz)	Interrogative (soru)
I studied English. You worked hard. He/She came late. It rained heavily yesterday.	I didn't study English. You didn't work hard. He/She didn't come late. It didn't rain heavily yesterday.	Did I study English? Did you work hard? Did he/she come late? Did it rain heavily yesterday?
We enjoyed the party. You helped a lot. They got up early.	We didn't enjoy the party. You didn't help a lot. They didn't get up early.	Did we enjoy the party? Did you help a lot? Did they get up early?

Olumlu cümlede, fiillerin **past tense** biçimi, olumsuz cümlede ve soruda ise fiillerin **yalın** hali kullanılır.

I **stayed** in İzmir for five years.
She **didn't study** hard enough to pass the exam.
Did you **stay** home yesterday?

Kısa cevapta **did** ve **didn't** kullanılır.

Did you go to the cinema last week?
Yes, we **did**. (Yes, we went to the cinema last week.)

Did you visit your friends yesterday?
No, I **didn't**. (I didn't visit my friends yesterday.)

- 5-2** Bu tense'i geçmişte yaptığımız eylemleri, olayları ve durumları anlatırken kullanırız. **Yesterday, last night, last week, last summer, half an hour ago, ten days ago, two years ago** vb. bu tense ile sıkça kullandığımız zaman zarflarıdır.

I **became** a teacher eight years ago.
Where **did you go** on holiday last summer?
He **didn't play** football last Sunday because he **was** ill.
She **left** the country a few months ago.

- 5-3** . Düzenli (regular) fiillerin past biçimi, fiilin yalın haline " **-ed** " eklenerek elde edilir.

Present	:	want	stay	study	shave
Past	:	wanted	stayed	studied	shaved

- 5-4** "be" fiilinin past biçimi "**was, were**" biçimindedir.

I lived in a village when I **was** a child.
She **was** late for work yesterday, so her boss **was** angry with her.
We **were** at home last night.

- 5-5** Düzenli fiillerin " **- ed** " takısını almasıyla ilgili yazım kuralları şöyledir:

- I) Çoğu düzenli fiil -ed alır.**

talk - talked	govern - governed	roar - roared
walk - walked	seem - seemed	roam - roamed

- II) Bir sessiz+bir sesli+bir sessiz harften oluşan kısa fiillerde, sondaki sessiz harf çift yazılır.**

grab - grabbed	stop - stopped	beg - begged
ban - banned	slim - slimmed	rob - robbed

- III) Sonu -e ile bitenler sadece -d takısı alır.**

gaze - gazed	stare - stared	like - liked
smile - smiled	hate - hated	save - saved

- IV) Sonu bir sessiz harf+y ile bitenlerde - y , - i olur, ondan sonra - ed eklenir.**

try - tried	cry - cried	apply - applied
dry - dried	fry - fried	study - studied

- y den önce bir sesli harf varsa yazımda değişiklik olmaz.

play - played	delay - delayed	betray - betrayed
pray - prayed	decay - decayed	spray - sprayed

5-6 Düzensiz (irregular) fiillerin past biçimi ise tabloda görüldüğü gibidir.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
arise	arose	arisen	fling	flung	flung
be	was,were	been	fly	flew	flown
bear	bore	borne/born	forbid	forbade	forbidden
beat	beat	beaten/beat	forecast	forecast	forecast
become	became	become	forget	forgot	forgotten
begin	began	begun	forgive	forgave	forgiven
bend	bent	bent	forsake	forsook	forsaken
bet	bet	bet *	freeze	froze	frozen
bid	bid	bid	get	got	gotten *
bind	bound	bound	give	gave	given
bite	bite	bitten	go	went	gone
bleed	bled	bled	grind	ground	ground
blow	blew	blown	grow	grew	grown
break	broke	broken	hang	hung	hung
breed	bred	bred	have	had	had
bring	brought	brought	hear	heard	heard
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	hide	hid	hidden
build	built	built	hit	hit	hit
burst	burst	burst	hold	held	held
buy	bought	bought	hurt	hurt	hurt
cast	cast	cast	keep	kept	kept
catch	caught	caught	know	knew	known
choose	chose	chosen	lay	laid	laid
cling	clung	clung	lead	led	led
come	came	come	leave	left	left
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent
creep	crept	crept	let	let	let
cut	cut	cut	lie	lay	lain
deal	dealt	dealt	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
dig	dug	dug	lose	lost	lost
do	did	done	make	made	made
draw	drew	drawn	mean	meant	meant
eat	ate	aten	meet	met	met
fall	fell	fallen	mislay	misaid	misaid
feed	fed	fed	mistake	mistook	mistaken
feel	felt	felt	pay	paid	paid
fight	fought	fought	put	put	put
find	found	found	quit	quit	quit *
fit	fit	fit *	read	read	read
flee	fled	fled	rid	rid	rid

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
ride	rode	ridden	stand	stood	stood
ring	rang	rung	steal	stole	stolen
rise	rose	risen	stick	stuck	stuck
run	ran	run	sting	stung	stung
say	said	said	stink	stank/stunk	stunk
see	saw	seen	strive	strove	striven
seek	sought	sought	strike	struck	struck/stricken
sell	sold	sold	string	strung	strung
send	sent	sent	swear	swore	sworn
set	set	set	sweep	swept	swept
shake	shook	shaken	swim	swam	swum
shed	shed	shed	swing	swung	swung
shine	shone/shined	shone/shined	take	took	taken
shoot	shot	shot	teach	taught	taught
show	showed	shown/showed	tear	lore	torn
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	tell	told	told
shut	shut	shut	think	thought	thought
sing	sang	sung	throw	threw	thrown
sit	sat	sat	thrust	thrust	thrust
sleep	slept	slept	understand	understood	understood
slide	slid	slid	undertake	undertook	undertaken
slit	slit	slit	upset	upset	upset
speak	spoke	spoken	wear	wore	worn
speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded	weave	wove	woven
spend	spent	spent	weep	wept	wept
spin	spun/span	spun	win	won	won
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat	wind	wound	wound
split	split	split	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
spread	spread	spread	wring	wrung	wrung
spring	sprang/sprung	sprung	write	wrote	written

■ Bu fiiller için American English ve British English arasındaki farklılıklara dikkat ediniz.

American

bet - bet - bet

fit - fit - fit

get - got - gotten

quit - quit - quit

British

bet - bet - bet or bet - betted - betted

fit - fitted - fitted

get - got - got

quit - quitted - quitted

American English'de düzenli olan bazı fiiller British English'de düzensizdir.

American: *burn-burned, dream-dreamed, kneel-kneeled, lean-leaned, smell smelled, spill-spilled, etc.*

British: *burn-burnt, dream-dreamt, kneel-knielt, lean-leant, smell-smelt, spill-spilt.*

5-7 CONFUSING VERBS

<p>a) raise, raised, raised (transitive)</p> <p>The supermarket raised its prices twice last week.</p>	<p>b) rise, rose, risen (intransitive)</p> <p>Prices rose three times last week.</p>
<p>c) arouse, aroused, aroused (transitive)</p> <p>The man's peculiar behaviour aroused the police's suspicion.</p>	<p>d) arise, arose, arisen (intransitive)</p> <p>Their suspicion arose because of the man's peculiar behaviour.</p>
<p>e) set, set, set (transitive)</p> <p>We set the chair at the head of the table.</p>	<p>f) sit, sat, sat (intransitive)</p> <p>My father sat at the head of the table.</p>
<p>g) lay, laid, laid (transitive)</p> <p>We laid the carpet after we'd painted the walls.</p>	<p>h) lie,* lay, lain (intransitive)</p> <p>I lay on the sofa after dinner and went to sleep.</p>
<p>i) bind, bound, bound (tie up)</p> <p>He bound the dog to the fence with a long rope.</p>	<p>j) bound, bounded, bounded (1. border 2. jump)</p> <p>Luxembourg is bounded by Belgium, Germany and France. The dog was bounding across the field.</p>
<p>k) find, found, found</p> <p>I found your pen on top of the fridge.</p>	<p>l) found, founded, founded (establish)</p> <p>Mao Tse-Tung founded the People's Republic of China.</p>
<p>m) grind, ground, ground (crush into powder)</p> <p>In the past people ground wheat into flour using large stones.</p>	<p>n) ground, grounded, grounded (compel to stay on the ground)</p> <p>The authorities grounded the plane for safety checks.</p>
<p>o) wind, wound, wound (twist, turn)</p> <p>He wound the string into a tight ball.</p>	<p>p) wound, wounded, wounded (injure)</p> <p>The gun shots wounded several people.</p>
<p>q) fall, fell, fallen</p> <p>She fell as she was getting off the bus.</p>	<p>r) fell, felled, felled (cut down)</p> <p>They felled the tree because it was getting too big.</p>
<p>s) see, saw, seen</p> <p>They saw an accident while driving to work.</p>	<p>t) saw, sawed, sawed/sawn (cut with a saw)</p> <p>He sawed the wood into equal lengths.</p>
<p>u) hang, hung, hung (suspend something)</p> <p>They hung a flag from the window for Republic Day.</p>	<p>v) hang, hanged, hanged (kill someone by hanging)</p> <p>The leader of the Pakistani military coup, General Zia ul-Huq, hanged the President, Bhutto, in 1979.</p>

* **Lie** "yalan söylemek" anlamındaysa, düzenli bir fiildir: She **lied** to us about her coming late.

EXERCISE 2 : Choose the correct word in parentheses.

- 1- The developers (*fell/felled*) several mature peach trees to clear land for the supermarket.
- 2- Once the wind caught my kite, it (*rose/raised*) higher and higher over the trees.
- 3- I know Chinese traditional medicine includes many herbal remedies, but once I (*sawed/saw*) an old Chinese woman who also (*ground/grounded*) animal bones for medicinal purposes.
- 4- After the tragedy of September 11, 2001, the US government (*grounded/ground*) all flights out of New York.
- 5- On New Year's Eve in Scotland, it is traditional for everyone to (*rise/raise*) their wine glasses and drink to health, wealth and happiness for the new year.
- 6- I'm pleased with the way my balcony looks. Last week, I (*hung/hanged*) four Iznik style ceramic balls, one in each corner.
- 7- Before the trial, the prisoner (*hung/hanged*) himself in his prison cell.
- 8- The magician asked his assistant to step into the box. He then (*saw/sawed*) the box into two. The audience was amazed when they (*saw/sawed*) the girl in two pieces.
- 9- Last summer, our hens each (*lay/laid*) an egg every day, but this summer they are not very productive.
- 10- As she walked through the deep, dark forest, she tripped over the roots of an old pine tree and (*fell/felled*) to the ground.
- 11- I was so embarrassed. The moment I opened the door to Aunt Agatha, my dog, Snowy, (*bounded/bound*) down the hall and jumped on her.
- 12- Both sides were in agreement about the size of the pay rise, but some confusion (*arose/aroused*) about the date from which the increase would be applied.
- 13- During the explosion, a piece of flying glass (*wounded/wound*) Steve's face.
- 14- As a child, I had a clockwork fairy. The fairy sang 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star'. Every day I (*wound/wounded*) it up over and over again, and it would drive my mum mad.
- 15- Prince Charles (*found/founded*) The Prince's Trust in order to help young people with new business ideas.
- 16- Eventually we (*found/founded*) a parking space, but it took us a long time.
- 17- The legal secretary (*bound/bounded*) all the files about Mr Smith's personal injury claim together and put them on the lawyer's desk.
- 18- In the 20th century, average life expectancy (*raised/rose*) mainly because of improved diet and hygiene and not as a result of any major medical breakthrough.
- 19- Ironically, it was the thieves' reluctance to leave their temporary home that (*arose/aroused*) the curiosity of their neighbours, which eventually led to their arrest.
- 20- Joseph (*sat/set*) by the fire and smoked his pipe.
- 21- When he was finished with it, Joseph (*sat/set*) the pipe in its stand on the shelf above the fire.
- 22- Julia solemnly (*laid/lay*) the flowers on her mother's grave.
- 23- Last night I just (*laid/lay*) on the sofa and watched the horror movie on TV.
- 24- After flying our kite, we (*wound/wounded*) the sting back around the handle and walked down the hill.
- 25- Usually, after a crash at an airport, the authorities (*ground/grind*) all aircraft and close the airport until safety officers declare the area safe.

EXERCISE 3 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** forms of the irregular verbs in the list. Use each verb only once.

<i>bear</i>	<i>bend</i>	<i>bite</i>
<i>burst</i>	<i>cling</i>	<i>fling</i>
<i>fly</i>	<i>freeze</i>	<i>quit</i>
<i>ring</i>	<i>slide</i>	<i>split</i>
<i>steal</i>	<i>undertake</i>	<i>upset</i>

- 1- When we visited Mount Nemrut, we to Diyarbakır and then continued our journey by coach.
- 2- Because they lived a long way from a school, Roberta the responsibility for her children's education and gave them lessons at home.
- 3- You and Josie me last night with your insensitive remarks about my weight.
- 4- The explorers' donkey the weight of three weeks' food supplies, camping equipment and various tools.
- 5- He pretended to be the son of the Sheik. Then he asked to see some diamond rings and necklaces and fifty thousand pounds' worth of jewellery from the gullible shopkeeper.
- 6- On 11th September, 2001, some of the victims trapped in the World Trade Centre themselves out of windows to their death.
- 7- Susie's inflatable rubber ring in the swimming pool. Luckily, her mother was right next to her.
- 8- Last winter, the weather got extremely cold and the water in the drain pipe and completely blocked the drains.
- 9- Ian's dog his mother-in-law's leg and she hasn't visited them since.
- 10- After several defeats of the English national football team, Kevin Keegan his job as their manager.
- 11- When the twins inherited their father's large house, they simply the property into two and made two separate family homes.
- 12- She died because, when thieves grabbed her bag, she to it and fell under the train.
- 13- When Sicard, the famous teacher of the deaf, died, church leaders the bells all day as a mark of respect.
- 14- My new fur coat is so heavy that when I hung it in the wardrobe it the rail. Now the rail is a strange 'U' shape.
- 15- During the repairs to their roof, Steve lost his footing and down the roof dangerously. Luckily, he managed to stop.

Just For Fun

SPECIAL DELIVERY

A letter carrier once encountered a new resident who was disappointed because he didn't bring her anything from her daughter. She went on with complaining about the ills of the Postal Service. The carrier listened to her patiently, and then he assured her that he'd personally deliver any mail from her loved one.

A few days later, as the letter carrier neared the same house, a young woman stepped out of a taxi. Glancing around uncertainly, she approached the carrier and showed him a piece of paper with a name and a street but no house number. Recognising the new resident's name, he took the young woman to the house. Just then the elderly woman stepped onto her porch and, after a moment of stunned silence, rushed into her daughter's arms.

Tears of joy in her eyes, the mother told the letter carrier, "I still think you are slow with your regular mail, but you sure make up for it with your special delivery!"

(by Virginia Torrez, from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 4 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** forms of the irregular verbs in the list. Use each verb only once.

<i>break</i>	<i>build</i>	<i>choose</i>
<i>draw</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>hide</i>
<i>hold</i>	<i>lend</i>	<i>light</i>
<i>see</i>	<i>shed</i>	<i>shoot</i>
<i>strive</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>weave</i>

- 1- Last night, we a meeting of the club members and decided on next year's programme.
- 2- A right wing gunman and killed the Roman Catholic Archbishop of El Salvador, Oscar Romeroy Galdamez, during a religious ceremony in 1980.
- 3- An Egyptian craftsman a tapestry, a cloth with figures on it, for the tomb of Tuthmosis IV in 1414 BC.
- 4- I was lucky because a friend of mine me some ski boots, poles and a ski suit for last year's holiday. He said I could borrow them again this year, too.
- 5- Between 1900 and 1910, Frank Wright and Louis Sullivan several 'prairie' houses, which are considered classics of 20th century domestic architecture.
- 6- In 1990, the athlete Steven Beckley a javelin 89.58 metres, which was a world record.
- 7- Last year, we visited the area around Kütahya and the amazing Phrygian ruins.
- 8- From the essay title list, I 'William Wordsworth's and Coleridge's Joint Work' because I love these poetic works.
- 9- The police artist a picture of the murderer's face from the witness's description.
- 10- The last time I tears was when I cried at my son's graduation ceremony.
- 11- As the ambassador's wife stepped off the plane, a little girl from St John's orphanage her a bunch of flowers.
- 12- William Tuke for the improvement of hospitals for the mentally ill. In 1796 he opened his first hospital for the 'friendly and humane' treatment of the mentally ill.
- 13- Last night we the barbecue for the first time this summer and ate our dinner on the balcony.
- 14- During the latest conflict in Afghanistan, they couldn't catch the Taliban leaders because they in caves in the Tora Bora mountains.
- 15- Yesterday one of our shelves collapsed and several plates as they hit the floor.

EXERCISE 5 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** forms of the irregular verbs in the list. Use each verb only once.

<i>bleed</i>	<i>catch</i>	<i>creep</i>
<i>dig</i>	<i>keep</i>	<i>lie</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>mislay</i>	<i>pay</i>
<i>put</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>swim</i>
<i>swing</i>	<i>weep</i>	<i>teach</i>

- 1- This morning, I my car keys and I had an important meeting. Luckily, my mother found them down the back of the sofa.
- 2- The prison guard beat the boy's back with a stick until the boy's wounds heavily.
- 3- As I found Aunt Martha's stories boring, I out of the lounge unnoticed and went upstairs to play computer games.
- 4- Last Saturday, my brother £100 for some designer sunglasses at Lacoste's. Mine cost me only £2.99.
- 5- When Graham married Dorothy, he that he would never leave her side.
- 6- When I commented on her weight, I it as a compliment. She looks much healthier now.
- 7- It was so unfortunate that our goalkeeper first the ball and then dropped it.
- 8- The contestant from French Guiana the qualifying round alone because the other two contestants were disqualified for diving into the pool too soon.
- 9- On the day that the factory closed down, some of the employees It was a very emotional day for many workers.
- 10- The boys had a wonderful time at their uncle's farm. They tied an old tyre to a tree and back and forth on it over the stream all afternoon.
- 11- She all her notes from university until she moved to Australia.
- 12- Angelica in a primary school in Haiti for six months with the Voluntary Service Organisation.
- 13- This morning, I some nuts on the bird table in our garden. Now there is not a single nut left.
- 14- Yesterday, my father a big hole in our garden for a fish pond and lined it with thick plastic sheets ready for the water.
- 15- Instead of sitting on the park bench, I on the grass, closed my eyes and had a rest.

EXERCISE 6 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** forms of the irregular verbs in the list. Use each verb only once.

<i>breed</i>	<i>cast</i>	<i>fight</i>
<i>fit</i>	<i>flee</i>	<i>forsake</i>
<i>lead</i>	<i>rid</i>	<i>seek</i>
<i>shrink</i>	<i>string</i>	<i>thrust</i>
<i>win</i>	<i>withdraw</i>	<i>wring</i>

- 1- The Mayor's car the procession through the town. All the other participants followed.
- 2- The florist's Christmas window display was so attractive that it the Chamber of Commerce's prize for the best display.
- 3- The motorist angrily the £100 into the mechanics hand. He thought that amount was far too much for a new battery.
- 4- The ground was really wet and, after a day's march over the mountains, the soldiers out their socks and hung them up to dry.
- 5- After American bombing, thousands of Afghan citizens to Pakistan.
- 6- They reached a peaceful settlement last month and last week both sides their troops from the area.
- 7- When he started his business, he advice from a firm of accountants, which had branches in America and England.
- 8- Last Monday, I washed my Buldan cushion covers in hot water to get a stain out, and, unfortunately, they They don't fit over the cushion inserts any more.
- 9- After many auditions, the director a local Yorkshire boy in the part of Billy Elliot in the film of the same name.
- 10- She her father's fortune when she married a coal miner. Her father completely disowned her.
- 11- Jamie converted part of his father's farm and edible snails for export to France, where they are a favourite dish.
- 12- Some of the soldiers who on the front line were very young.
- 13- We our garden of weeds by using a weed killer spray.
- 14- Frank bought an old delcimer, an ancient musical instrument, which he polished and himself. It plays beautifully now.
- 15- Carl wasn't even well dressed at his sister's wedding, but at least, for once, his jacket him properly.

EXERCISE 7 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** forms of the verbs in the list. Some of the verbs are regular and some are irregular. Use each verb only once.

<i>beg</i>	<i>climb</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>fling</i>	<i>fry</i>	<i>hurt</i>
<i>save</i>	<i>shake</i>	<i>shave</i>
<i>shut</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>tell</i>
<i>walk</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>wear</i>

- 1- When her daughter announced her engagement to the wealthy landowner, she her arms around her and hugged her.
- 2- We missed the last bus, so we all the way home from the shops.
- 3- Last month, I £80 on petrol.
- 4- This morning, I all the bedroom curtains — they are out on the line drying now.
- 5- When I the door this morning, my keys were in the house, so I had to get a locksmith to let me in.
- 6- This morning, while preparing breakfast, I my finger with the bread knife, but it wasn't serious.
- 7- Yesterday evening, my cat the tree in our garden and refused to come down.
- 8- At the Royal garden party yesterday, the Queen a pink and purple suit with a matching hat.
- 9- The gypsy lady held her docile baby and for some money for food.
- 10- This morning, Lilly me a terrible lie, so I'm not her friend any more.
- 11- Last month, I £50 from my wages towards our summer holiday. Now I have £150 in my account for our trip to France.
- 12- Last summer, our pet dog jumped over a barbed wire fence and his leg. It didn't bleed much, but he limped for a long time.
- 13- Last night, Tim his beard off for the first time in fifteen years. He looks very different without it.
- 14- The last candidate for the job was very nervous. His hands throughout the interview.
- 15- I some aubergines in olive oil to accompany our evening meal tonight. They were delicious.

EMPHATIC "DO"

Simple Present ve Simple Past tense'lerle, normalde, olumlu cümlede "do/does, did" kullanılmaz. Ancak vurguyu artırmak için bu yardımcı fiilleri olumlu cümlede kullanabiliriz. Bu durumda her iki tense ile de asıl fiil yalın haliyle kullanılır.

Your brother doesn't like fish, does he ?
Yes, he **does like** fish.

You don't help your mother with the housework, do you ?
Yes, I **do help** my mother whenever I have time.

You didn't go to school yesterday, did you ?
Yes, I **did go** to school yesterday.

Just For Fun

THE REVENGE of a TRUCK DRIVER

A truck driver stopped at a roadside restaurant. The waitress brought him a hamburger, a cup of coffee and a piece of pie. As the truck driver was about to start eating, three men in leather jackets pulled up on motorcycles and came inside. One grabbed the man's hamburger, the second one drank his coffee and the other one took his pie. The truck driver didn't say a word. He got up, put on his jacket, paid the cashier and left. One of the bikers said to the cashier, "Not much of a man, is he?" "He's not much of a driver either," she replied. "He just ran his truck over three motorcycles."

(by John Wiley & Sons, from A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Boardroom)

6- THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

6-1 FORM

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was working. You were studying. He/She/It was eating lunch.	I wasn't working. You weren't studying. He/She/It wasn't eating lunch.	Was I working? Were you studying? Was he/she/it eating lunch?
We were laughing. You were talking They were arguing.	We weren't laughing. You weren't talking. They weren't arguing.	Were we laughing? Were you talking? Were they arguing?

Where **were** you **living** this time last year?

I **was living** in İzmir.

What **were** you **doing** at 9 p.m. last night?

I **was watching** television.

6-2 USE OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- a) Bu tense'i, geçmişte belli bir noktada yapmakta olduğumuz eylemleri anlatırken kullanırız. **This time last year, this time last winter, at this hour yesterday, yesterday at 3 o'clock** etc. bu tense ile sık kullanılan zarflardır.

This time last summer, I **was lying** on the beach in Bodrum, but now I'm working hard to finish this project.

What **were** you **doing** at noon last Saturday?

I **was playing** football with friends.

- b) Past Continuous (**I was doing**) ile Past Tense (**I did**) arasındaki kullanım farkına dikkat ediniz.

Eğer, geçmişte tamamladığımız bir eylemden sözediyorsak **Simple Past Tense** kullanırız. (Önemli olan belli bir zamanda "Ne yapıyordum?" değil, "Ne yaptım?"dır.)

What **did** you **do** last night?

I **watched** television first, then **studied** English.

Eğer, geçmişte tamamladığımız bir eylemi değil de, sözü edilen zamanda yapmakta olduğumuz işi anlatıyorsak, **Past Continuous Tense** kullanılır. (Önemli olan "Ne yaptım?" değil, "Ne yapıyordum?" dur.)

What **were** your parents **doing** when you got home last night?

They **were waiting** for me to eat dinner with them.

- c) Süretilik bildiren tense'lerle kullanılmayan fiiller (non-progressive verbs), Past Continuous Tense ile de kullanılmazlar.

I already **knew** the news about him.

(Ben onunla ilgili haberi zaten biliyordum.)

She **thought** that I would go to the party as well.

(Partiye benim de gideceğimi zannediordu.)

The flowers **looked** nice yesterday, but now they are fading.

- d) Geçmişteki alışkanlıklarınızı ya da sık sık yaptığınız eylemleri **Simple Past Tense** ile anlatınız.

I **went** to the cinema very often when I was at university.

cümlesini Türkçe'ye iki şekilde çevirebiliriz.

"Üniversitedeyken sinemaya çok sık giderdim." ya da "Üniversitedeyken sinemaya çok sık gidiyordum." (Bu cümledeki "gidiyordum" ifadesi ilk anda **Past Continuous Tense** gibi görünse de, geçmişte belli bir noktada devam etmekte olan bir eylemi değil de, genelde olan bir eylemi anlattığı için **Simple Past Tense** kullanmamız gerekir.)

When he was young, he **played** football in the school team.

(general in the past)

When I saw him yesterday, he **was playing** football.

(a specific point in the past)

- e) Geçmişte bir eylemi, başlangıç ve bitiş zamanını belirterek anlatıyorsak, **Past Continuous Tense** kullanırız. (Bu tür cümlelerde Simple Past Tense kullanmak da mümkündür.)

I **was watching** a film on television **from nine until eleven last night**.

He **was working** as an accountant **from 1985 to 1989**.

- f) **WHEN and WHILE SENTENCES**

Past Continuous Tense "**when**" ve "**while**" cümlelerinde çok sık kullanılan bir tense'dir. Geçmişte devam etmekte olan bir eylem sırasında bir başka eylem olmuşsa, bu durumu şu cümlelerle ifade ederiz.

I **was eating** dinner **when the guests arrived**.

(Konuklar geldiğinde yemek yiyordum.)

I hurt my leg while I **was playing** football.

(Futbol oynarken bacağımı incittim.)

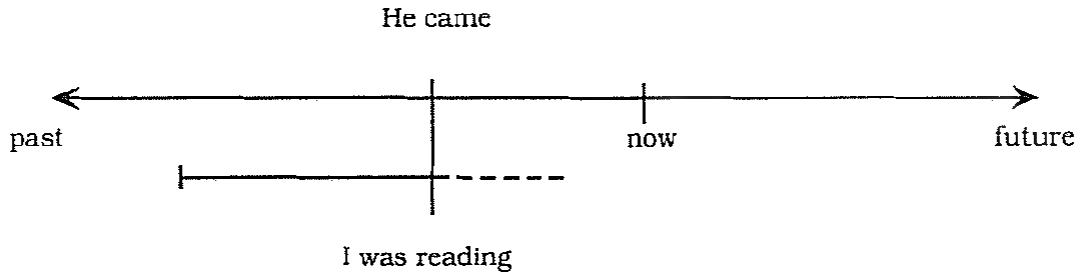
WHEN

- I- "When" ile kurulmuş bir zarf cümlecığı (adverbial clause), genellikle temel cümledeki (main clause) eylemin devam etmekte olduğu zamanı açıklar. "Bir eylem olduğunda bir başka eylem oluyordu" biçiminde bir anlam taşır. Bu nedenle "when" in bağlı bulunduğu cümlede Simple Past, temel cümlede ise Past Continuous kullanılır.

When he came, I was studying. (O geldiğinde ben ders çalışıyordum.)

adverbial
clause

main
clause



I **was reading** when he came.

When I **went** out, it **was raining**.

They were **arguing** when I **entered** the room.

(Ben içeri **girdiğimde**, tartışıyorlardı.)

When + Simple Past, Past Continuous

- II- "When" arka arkaya yapılmış eylemleri anlatmak için de kullanılır. Bu durumda her iki cümlelerin de tense'i **Simple Past**'dir.

When he **arrived**, we **went into** the cinema.

(First he came. Then we entered the cinema.)

(O **gelince**, sinemaya girdik.)

When he **left** work, he **got** on a bus and **went** home.

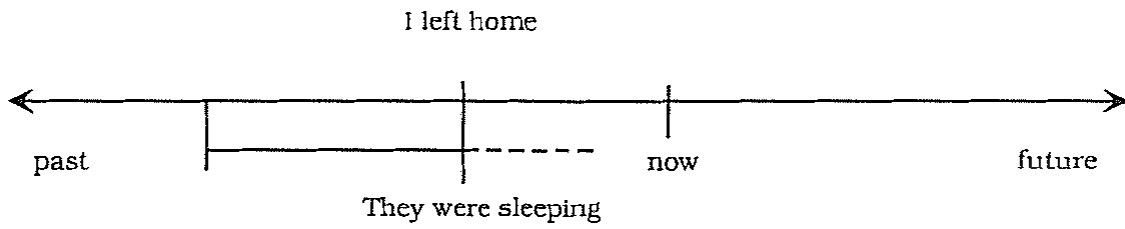
When the teacher **asked** a question, I **raised** my hand to answer it.

When + Simple Past, Simple Past

WHILE

- I- "While" cümlecığı genellikle, temel cümledeki eylem sırasında devam etmekte olan bir başka eylemi anlatmak için kullanılır. Bu nedenle, "while" ın bağlı bulunduğu cümle **Past Continuous**, temel cümle ise **Simple Past**'dir.

<u>While I was studying,</u>	<u>he came in.</u> (Ben ders çalışırken o geldi.)
adverbial	main
clause	clause



I left home **while** my parents **were sleeping**.

I **took** a photograph while you **weren't looking**.

While + Past Continuous, Simple Past

- II- "While" cümlecığı, temel cümledeki eylemle aynı anda olan bir eylemi anlatmak için de kullanılır. Bu durumda her iki cümle de **Simple Past Tense** ile kurulur.

I **sang** while I **washed** the dishes.

(Bulaşıkları yıkarken şarkı söyledim.)

She **watched** me while I **made** the cake. (Kek yaparken beni izledi.)

I **waited** outside while she **had** an interview.

(O görüşme yaparken ben dışarıda bekledim.)

While + Simple Past, Simple Past

III- "While" birbirine paralel devam eden iki eylemi anlatmak için de kullanılır.

While the teacher **was lecturing**, the students **were talking** among themselves. (Öğretmen ders anlatırken öğrenciler kendi aralarında konuşuyorlardı.)

I **was studying** while everybody at home **was sleeping**.
(Evde herkes uyurken ben ders çalışıyordum.)

While + Past Continuous , Past Continuous

IV- "While" ile aynı anlamı veren bir diğer bağlaç "**as**" dir.

While I was coming here, I ran into an old friend.

As I was coming here, I ran into an old friend.

I had a look at the old magazines **while / as** I waited at the doctor's.

"**Just as**", daha vurgulu bir anlatımdır.

The postman came **just as** I was leaving home.

(Tam ben evden çıkarken, postacı geldi.)

Just as I sat down at the table, the phone rang.

(Tam masaya oturdum ki telefon çaldı.)

EXERCISE 8 : Use either the **Simple Past** or the **Past Continuous** of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1- While I (arrange) the ornaments, the shelf (collapse)
- 2- This time last year, Reginald (serve) with the British Army in Kosova, but he (return) to civilian life in December.
- 3- She (work) as a waitress in a beachside bar when he (meet) her.
- 4- She (follow) her diet plan strictly every day until she (weigh) 60 kilos.
- 5- When I (hear) all the chickens squawking, I (go) to the chicken shed and (find) that a fox (chase) them, so I (take) my shotgun and (shoot) it.
- 6- While the young Prince Harry (drink) an alcoholic drink in a bar, a photographer (take) his photograph.
- 7- Only this time on Saturday, we (look) in the window of the travel agent's. Now we are looking right at the Pyramids.
- 8- When the fire (reach) their farm house, they (jump) into their pick-up truck and (drive) off.

- 9- Just as I (*seal*) the envelope for a letter to her, she (*ring*)
..... me to say that she (*come*) to see me the next day.
- 10- When the fire alarm (*ring*), we (*take*) part in an
aerobics workout class. We (*rush*) outside immediately. It was cold
standing outside in our leotards.
- 11- While the policemen (*evacuate*) shoppers and employees, the bomb
(*explode*) The explosion (*injure*) over 100 people.
- 12- According to the report, the suspect (*watch*) television with his
girlfriend from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. on the night that kidnappers (*abduct*)
..... the heiress.
- 13- Last summer, a ball (*come*) through the kitchen window and (*hit*)
..... my mother as she (*wash*) up.
- 14- Your niece (*look*) nice when she (*leave*) for the party.
- 15- The paper (*jam*) in the machine as I (*photocopy*) the
committee's report.
- 16- When I (*call*) at Mark's house, he (*work*) on his term
project, but after some gentle persuasion, he (*join*) me for some
basketball practice.
- 17- While the family (*celebrate*) their daughter's birthday, a gunman
(*open*) fire on the guests, and then , he (*shoot*)
himself.
- 18- When we (*return*) to our hotel room, the chambermaid (*clean*)
..... the room, so we (*spend*) some time at the hotel's café
drinking coffee.
- 19- He (*find*) a shortcut to work while he (*follow*) a traffic
diversion around some road works.
- 20- Around this time yesterday, Koni and his family (*salvage*) their
property from their home. Fortunately, they (*manage*) to carry all of it
to a safer place before the lava from the volcano (*cover*) the house.
- 21- Terry (*look*) really pale at the beginning of the dinner party, and as
she (*eat*) her dessert, she (*excuse*) herself and (*leave*)
.....
- 22- When she (*open*) her umbrella, the wind (*blow*) it out
of her hand.
- 23- The doctors (*test*) Paul's blood for another condition when they
(*discover*) that he (*have*) diabetes.
- 24- While we, as his friends, (*worry*) about how he would pay off his
debts, he (*enjoy*) himself at discos and bars.
- 25- Jerome (*smoke*) a cigarette when the head teacher (*walk*)
..... past the bicycle sheds.

EXERCISE 9 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** or **Past Continuous** of the verbs in the list. Use each word only once.

<i>argue</i>	<i>beat</i>	<i>carve</i>
<i>fight</i>	<i>forgive</i>	<i>grind</i>
<i>lose</i>	<i>move</i>	<i>paint</i>
<i>rub</i>	<i>sail</i>	<i>sign</i>
<i>stick</i>	<i>stink</i>	<i>watch</i>

- 1- Yesterday, I went to the delicatessen on Main Street. I bought some Brazilian & Kenyan coffee beans and they them specially for me.
- 2- When the teacher came in, two boys with each other fiercely, so she gave them both detention as a punishment.
- 3- This time yesterday, I stamps to a large pile of envelopes at work.
- 4- On our skiing holiday, I challenged Lisa to a race downhill to the café in the valley. Lisa me by at least a minute, so I paid for her lunch as well as mine.
- 5- When I went to Mrs Smith's office this time yesterday, she her files to her new office, so I am going back today.
- 6- Last night, my feet were sore, so I them with some lavender oil, and it worked.
- 7- On my last holiday, I my gold chain. When I noticed it was no longer around my neck, I looked for it without success.
- 8- When we came out of class, some workmen the corridors of the school, so we had to be careful.
- 9- When we were young, we our names in the large, old oak tree in the park.
- 10- When he noticed that they directly towards an iceberg, the captain of the Titanic raised the alarm.
- 11- We opened all the office windows this morning to let in some fresh air as the entire room Apparently the awful smell was from the construction workers' glue.
- 12- I didn't give the Sales Manager the message immediately because he with the Marketing Manager at the time.
- 13- Everyone Mr Coster's retirement card and he was thrilled to receive it.
- 14- I didn't see the 9 o'clock news last night. At the time, I a film on another channel.
- 15- As she was ill, I my mother immediately for not sending my daughter a birthday present. She sent her something as soon as she was well enough to do so.

EXERCISE 10 : Complete the sentences with the **Simple Past** or **Past Continuous** of the verbs on the list. Use each word only once.

bake	cost	cough
fall	find	govern
hit	kneel	raise
respect	rise	rush
stretch	waste	pay

- 1- In the burnt out remains of the house, they a small steel case with valuable jewellery in it.
- 2- Jeremy down in front of Valerie romantically and held her hands as he proposed marriage to her.
- 3- When I drove past the chemical factory, thick black smoke from the chimney.
- 4- I a lot of time yesterday ringing lots of hotels in Uludağ, since they were all fully booked.
- 5- While I was presenting my campaign, a gentleman in the audience loudly all the time, which distracted me.
- 6- When I passed John in the corridor, he somewhere. He was in such a hurry that he didn't even notice me.
- 7- Yesterday, I an apple pie for the children.
- 8- I couldn't believe that the man his dog cruelly with a piece of wood.
- 9- When the ballerina collapsed, she her leg muscles on the exercise bar.
- 10- Last week, Beckett's Farm the price of their eggs to £1.30 per dozen.
- 11- Although I thought this was too much, I the new price.
- 12- At the time I bought this house, property prices, but I still felt confident that it was a good investment for the future.
- 13- At the time the military commander took charge of the country, the president very poorly and many people welcomed their new leader.
- 14- When I was young, I the Royal Family, but now I think they behave worse than most other people.
- 15- I remember that, when I first visited Istanbul, a ticket for the ferry crossing across the Bosphorus 80,000 Lira.

Just For Fun

THE RHINO'S ADMIRER

A guy elephant took his girlfriend — an avid movie fan — to a film opening. While she waited in the lobby, he went off to buy a couple of bags of popcorn. An aggressive rhinoceros approached the pretty elephant and introduced himself. "Hi," he said smoothly. "My name is Neal." The elephant trumpeted loudly and fainted. In the confusion, the rhino fled. The guy elephant rushed up to his girlfriend. "What happened?" he asked. She batted her eyelids and answered, "I just met Rhino Neal!"

(by Mike Savage, from Reader's Digest)

7- THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

7-1 FORM

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have watched that film. You have seen him twice. He/She/It has eaten lunch	I have not watched that film. You have not seen him twice. He/She/It has not eaten lunch.	Have I watched that film? Have you seen him twice? Has he/she/it eaten lunch?
We have invited her. You have worked hard. They have visited us.	We have not invited her. You have not worked hard. They have not visited us.	Have we invited her? Have you worked hard? Have they visited us?

Bu tense'i oluşturmak için **have/has + past participle** (fiillerin üçüncü hali) kullanılır. **Have/has** ve **have not/has not** genellikle kısaltılmış olarak kullanılır.

I've seen that film before. / You **haven't** seen that film.

He's seen that film twice before. / She **hasn't** seen that film yet.

Olumsuz soruyu iki şekilde sorabiliriz.

I) Kısaltma yapmadan:

Have you not seen that film yet? / **Has she not** seen that film before?

II) Kısaltma yaparak:

Haven't you seen that film yet? / **Hasn't** she seen that film before?

7-2 USE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

a) Geçmişte yaptığımız eylemleri zaman vermeden anlatıyorsak, bu tense'i kullanırız.

She **has removed** all the furniture in the house.

They **have painted** their house.

Ancak, aynı eylemleri zamanı belirterek ifade edersek, **Simple Past** kullanmamız gerekir.

She **removed** all the furniture in the house **last weekend**.

They **painted** their house **a few weeks ago**.

Geçmişte yaptığımız eylem için zaman zarfı kullanılsak bile, eğer zamanı ima ediyorsak, yine Simple Past kullanırız.

I **saw** that film **when I was in Ankara.** cümlesinde kesin olarak bir zaman vermesek de, "*when I was in Ankara*" geçmişte belli bir dönemi ifade etmektedir.

I **went** shopping **after work.** ("*after work*" yine belli bir zamanı belirtmektedir.)

I **met** him **in İzmir.** ("*in İzmir*" ifadesi yer belirtmesine karşın, 'İzmir'de bulunduğum dönemde" anlamını ima etmektedir.)

Present Perfect Tense ile sorulan sorulara yanıt verirken, yine bu kurallara dikkat etmeliyiz.

"Have you met his girlfriend?" sorusuna bir kaç şekilde yanıt verebiliriz.
Yes, I have. (or No, I haven't.)

Have you met his girlfriend?
Yes, I met her last week. (or I met her at Alice's party.)

Have you seen my glasses?
Yes, I have. (or No, I haven't.)

Have you seen my glasses?
Yes, I saw them on the kitchen table a few minutes ago.

- b) Yakın geçmişte olup sonuçları ya da etkileri içinde bulunduğumuz anda devam eden eylemler için bu tense'i kullanırız.

I have burnt myself. (I'm in pain now. — Şu anda acı çekiyorum.)
I've cleaned the house. (It's clean now.)

- c) **Today, this morning, this week, this month, this year, this century** vb. , henüz tamamlanmamış bir dönem ifade eden zarflarla kullanılır.

I've been to the cinema twice **this week.**
I haven't been able to go on holiday **this year.**
Technology has advanced greatly **in this century.**

"**This morning**", "**this afternoon**" ve "**this evening**" ifadelerini kullanırken, saat kavramına dikkat edelim.

Genellikle saat 13.00'e kadar olan süre sabah (morning), 17.00'ye kadar öğleden sonra (afternoon), 17.00-20.00 arası ise akşam (evening) saatlerini bildirir. Bu durumda:

I haven't heard the alarm this morning.

ifadesini, sabah diliminin henüz bitmemiş olduğu bir saatte, örneğin saat 11-12 gibi söyleyebiliriz. Eğer öğleden sonraki bir saatte, örneğin saat 2'de bu sözü söylüyorsak, artık "sabah" dilimi tamamlayıp yeni bir döneme geçilmiş olduğu için, o eylem geçmişte kalmıştır. Bu durumda ise Simple Past Tense kullanmalıyız.

I haven't heard the alarm this morning. (It's 11 a.m. now.)

I didn't hear the alarm this morning. (It's 2 p.m. now.)

I've seen Tom this afternoon. (It's 3 p.m. now.)

I saw Tom this afternoon. (It's 6 p.m. now.)

This year, this month, this century gibi kullanımlarda, eğer sözü edilen zaman dilimi tamamlanmışsa, "**this**" yerine "**last**" kullanılır.

I have worked hard this week. (The week hasn't finished yet.)

I worked hard last week.

They **have phoned** me twice **this month**.

They **phoned** me twice **last month**.

d) Lately, recently ile kullanımı:

"Son zamanlarda, son günlerde" anlamına gelen **lately** ve **recently**, Present Perfect ile kullanıldığında, yine kesin bir zaman belirtmeden, yaptığımız ya da yapmadığımız işleri anlatır.

Have you seen your parents **recently**?

There has been great progress in the science of medicine **recently**.

There have been some changes in my house **lately**.

"Recently", Simple Past Tense ile de kullanılır ve "**a short time ago**" anlamını verir.

They came **recently**. (They came a short time ago.)

She passed her exam only **recently**.

(She passed her exam only a short time ago.)

e) Already, just ve yet ile kullanımı:

"Yet" soruda ve olumsuz cümlede kullanılır ve normal olarak cümlelerin sonunda yer alır.

Have you finished your homework **yet**?

No, I haven't finished it **yet**.

Is your father at home?

No, he hasn't come **yet**.

"**Just**", olumlu cümlede kullanılır ve "henüz, şimdi, yenice" anlamını verir. "**Just**" cümlede, yardımcı fiille asıl fiil arasında yer alır.

Have you finished your homework?

Yes, I've **just** finished it.

Is the manager in?

No, he has **just** gone out.

"**Already**", olumlu cümlede kullanılır ve "zaten, çoktan" anlamına gelir. Bir eylemin umulandan daha önce bir zamanda yapılmış olduğunu vurgular. Cümle içindeki yeri normalde yardımcı fiil ile asıl fiil arasındadır, ancak cümle sonunda da kullanılır.

Shall we go to see the film "Schindler's List" tonight?

Not a good idea ! I have **already** seen it.

Manager: Don't forget to mail the invitations in time.

Secretary: I've **already** posted them.

Mother: Wash your hands before you sit at the table.

Son: I've washed them **already**.

f) **Ever, never, all my life, in his life, always, occasionally, often, several times, once, twice, etc. gibi zarflarla kullanımı:**

Daha önce, sıklık bildiren zarfların (*ever, never, always, often, etc.*) Geniş Zaman ile (Simple Present) kullanımını görmüştük. Aynı zarflar, anlamda biraz bir değişikliklerle, Present Perfect Tense ile de kullanılır.

I **always** get up early. (Simple Present — Ben her zaman erken kalkarım. "Bugüne kadar hep erken kalktım. Bundan sonra da büyük bir olasılıkla erken kalkacağım. Bu benim alışkanlığım." anlamını verir.)

I have **always** got up early.

(Present Perfect — "Ben her zaman erken kalkmışımdır." ifadesi, yaşamımın sadece şu ana kadar olan bölümünü kapsar.)

My father has **always** lived in his hometown.

(He has lived in his hometown all his life.)

I've **never** seen such a pretty dog in my life.

Have you **ever** ridden on an elephant?

No, I've ridden on a camel once, but I've **never** ridden on an elephant.

Once, twice, three times, several times, many times (bir kez, iki kez, üç kez, bir kaç kez, pek çok kez) gibi zarflarla, bir eylemi yaşamımız boyunca kaç kez yaptığımızı ifade etmek için **Present Perfect Tense** kullanırız.

Have you ever been abroad?

Yes, I've been to Germany **several times**.

She has invited me to her house **many times**, but I've never had any spare time.

I've seen her parents **only once**.

NOTE: Bu zarfların Simple Past Tense ile kullanımına dikkat ediniz.

"She **has invited** me to her house **many times**, but **I've never** had any spare time." cümlesini, geçmişte zamanı belirterek verirsek, Simple Past kullanmamız gerekir.

She **invited** me to her house **many times** during my stay in Germany, but I **never had** any spare time.

"My father **has lived** in his hometown **all his life**."

cümlesinden, babamın hayatta olduğu anlamını çıkarıyoruz. Artık hayatta olmayan birinin yaptığı işlerden söz ediyorsak, Simple Past Tense kullanmamız gerekir.

My grandfather **lived** in his hometown **all his life**. (He is dead now.)

I **have never** flown in an aeroplane.

My grandmother **never flew** in an aeroplane.

(She isn't alive any more.)

I **have ridden** on a camel **twice**. It is very exciting.

When I was in Egypt, I **rode** on a camel **twice**. It was very exciting.

g) **So far (up to now, until now) ile kullanımı:**

"So far", "şu ana kadar" anlamına gelir ve **so far today, so far this month, so far this semestre, so far this summer**, etc. gibi zarflarla birlikte de kullanılabilir.

It hasn't snowed **so far this winter**.

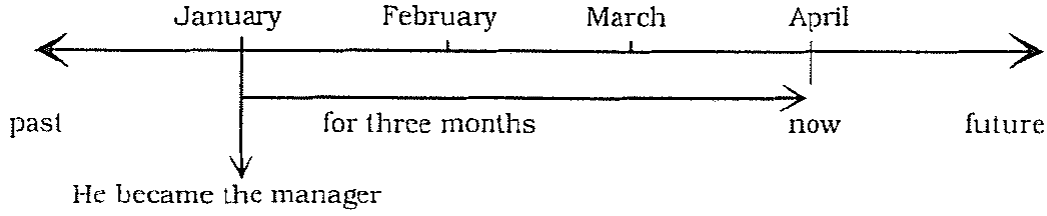
I got many bad grades last semestre, but I haven't had any low grades **so far this semestre**.

We haven't eaten anything **so far today**.

So far this summer, I have swum in the sea only once.

h) For ve Since ile kullanımı:

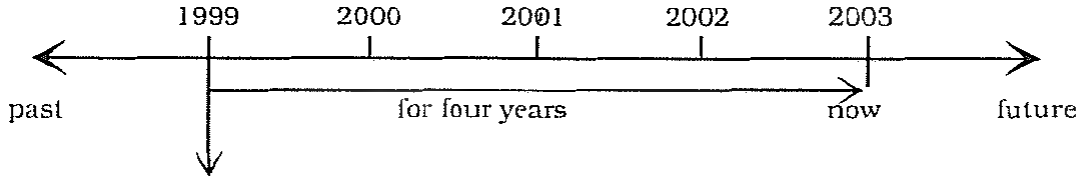
"For", geçmişte belli bir noktadan içinde bulunduğumuz ana kadar devam eden bir **süreç** bildirir. (*for two years, for a month, for five minutes, for a long time, etc.*)



He has been the manager **for three months**.

"Since", eylemin geçmişte başlangıç noktasını belirtir. (*since yesterday, since 1987, since March, since the Middle Ages, etc.*)

He has been the manager **since January**.



They moved to this town in 1999.

They have lived in this town **for four years**.

They have lived in this town **since 1999**.

She bought her house three years ago, so she has had it **for three years**.

I last saw him in September. I haven't seen him **since then**.

We first met at my cousin's 15th birthday party, so we have known each other **for almost five years**.

She has always been afraid of thunder **since her childhood/since she was a girl**.

I haven't been to Germany **since I got married**.

They haven't had the opportunity to have a long holiday **for years**.

We haven't heard from him **since he phoned us a month ago**.

He has read fifty pages of the book **since I gave it to him**.

We have changed four houses **since we moved to Istanbul seven years ago**.

There has been a great rise in prices **in the last six months**.

The housing problem has grown bigger **in the past few years**.

i)

It is + a period of time + since + Simple Past/Present PerfectIt is three months since I **last went** to the cinema.It is three months since I **have been** to the cinema.

Her iki cümleyi de Türkçe'ye şöyle çevirebiliriz:

Sinemaya gitmeyeli üç ay oluyor. ya da

En son sinemaya gittiğimden beri üç ay geçti.

Bu cümlelerin eş anlamlısı olarak, "Üç aydır sinemaya gitmiyorum." ya da "Sinemaya en son üç ay önce gittim." gibi ifadeler de kullanabiliriz.

I **haven't been** to the cinema **for three months**.I **last went** to the cinema **three months ago**.It's ten days **since she hasn't worked** because she is ill.

(She has been ill in bed for ten days.)

It's eight years **since I graduated** from university.

(I graduated from university eight years ago.)

It is just two weeks **since they got married**.

(They got married just two weeks ago. or They have been married for just two weeks.)

j)

This is the first time + Present PerfectI'm very excited now, because this is **the first time I've driven** a car.This is **the second time he has played** tennis. That's why he isn't good at it.You shouldn't drink so much coffee. It's bad for you. This is **the fifth cup of coffee you have drunk** in the last two hours.This is **the third exam we have taken** so far this term.

k)

This is + Superlative + Present PerfectThis is **the most boring** book I **have ever read**.

(Bu hayatımda okuduğum en sıkıcı kitap.)

This is **the most difficult** situation I **have ever been** in.He is **the most talkative** person I **have met** in my life.

1) gone or been

"go" fiilini Perfect Tense ile iki şekilde kullanabiliriz:

Eğer kişi,sözü edilen yerde ise, ya da sözü edilen yere gitmek üzere yola çıkmışsa, **gone** kullanılır.

I'd like to talk to your mother. Is she at home?

No, she **has gone** shopping.

Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?

Sorry. He **has gone** out of town and hasn't come back yet.

Eğer kişi, sözü edilen yerde daha önce bulunduğunu ifade ediyorsa, yani konuşma sırasında başka bir mekanda ise **been** kullanılır.

Have you ever **been** abroad?

Yes, I have **been** to Germany several times.

(The speakers are now not in Germany.)

I want to do some shopping, but I'm afraid I haven't got enough money.

Don't worry. I have **been** to the bank today. I can lend you some.

EXERCISE 11 : Use the *Present Perfect Simple* or *Simple Past*.

- 1- As a girl, she frequently (*help*) her mother in the home, but since she (*start*) high school, she (*refuse*) to help at all.
- 2- Last night, we (*decide*) to go to India for our summer holiday, but we (*not, book*) our accommodation yet.
- 3- Yesterday, disabled tennis players (*take*) part in the Australian Open and they are continuing today. This is the first time disabled players (*appear*) in a major tournament.
- 4- Although Martina Hingis (*beat*) Capriati five times so far in tennis competitions, Capriati (*beat*) Hingis in the French Open in 2000.
- 5- She (*think*) of nothing else ever since she (*try*) on the red shoes in Rackham's window.

- 6- A few weeks ago, the police (*stop*) him for speeding and, I believe, they (*stop*) him again since then.
- 7- Katie (*fall*) off her horse several times, but she (*never, hurt*) herself badly.
- 8- Vicki (*qualify*) as an accountant in 1985. She (*work*) for the National Trust for four years, and since last week, she (*be*) at the local council.
- 9- My grandfather (*paint*) that picture above the fireplace, and it (*hang*) there for as long as I can remember.
- 10- I (*find*) everything they (*teach*) so far on the course relevant to my work. What about you?
- 11- Graham (*retire*) from the council last Friday and (*collapse*) with a heart attack yesterday.
- 12- He (*wear*) this suit on his son's wedding and I (*not, see*) him in it since.
- 13- Two years ago, a gypsy lady (*tell*) me my fortune. Some of her predictions (*come*) true already.
- 14- He (*have*) some very tough matches this year, but he (*not, lose*) to anyone yet.
- 15- Colin (*believe*) Greg's lies on many occasions, but this time, he (*know*) he was lying the moment Greg (*finish*) his story.
- 16- Ever since he (*read*) about the victims of the disaster, he (*be*) eager to work with the charities helping them.
- 17- Janet (*have*) a smile on her face since the moment Michael (*propose*) to her.
- 18- A: You look brown. you (*be*) on holiday lately?
B: Yes, we (*just, return*) from Spain. I (*start*) back at work just this morning.
- 19- A: Who (*sing*) the solo at last night's concert?
B: Martha Curry. I don't think I (*ever, hear*) anyone sing 'Amazing Grace' so beautifully.
- 20- Oh no! I (*forget*) to take my medicine. No wonder I (*not, feel*) very well since I (*arrive*) here.

Just For Fun

WHICH ONE is WORSE?

Two businessmen were discussing their problems. "Business has never been so bad," said Joe. "The July sales were the worst I've had in ten years. August was worse than July. And September was a total disaster."

"You think you've got trouble!" groaned Bob. "I bought my wife a condo in Hawaii. Then I bought her all new furniture and a new limousine with a chauffeur. A month later I came home for lunch and found my wife and the chauffeur kissing. Have you ever heard of anything worse?"

"Indeed I have," replied Joe. "October!"

(by H. B. McClung, from Reader's Digest)

8- THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

8-1 FORM

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have been working. You have been working. He/She/It has been working	I haven't been working. You haven't been working. He/She/It hasn't been working.	Have I been working? Have you been working? Has he/she/it been working?
We have been working. You have been working. They have been working.	We haven't been working. You haven't been working. They haven't been working.	Have we been working? Have you been working? Have they been working?

They **have been living** in this country since last year.

You **have been studying** for exactly three hours.

She **has been learning** English since she was in secondary school.

8-2 USE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- a) Present Perfect Continuous Tense, geçmişte başlayıp, içinde bulunduğumuz anda hala devam etmekte olan eylemleri anlatır ve **for, since, all day, all week, all year** gibi zaman zarflarıyla çok sık kullanılır.

I started to read this book two hours ago, and I'm still reading it.

I **have been reading** this book for two hours.

It started to rain yesterday morning, and it is still raining.

It **has been raining since yesterday morning**.

You **have been working** very hard **all week**. You should take some time to relax at the weekend.

The discussion **has been going on for two hours**, but they haven't taken a decision yet.

- b) Present Perfect Continuous Tense, geçmişte başlamış, içinde bulunduğumuz anda henüz bitmiş, ancak belirtileri devam eden eylemler için de kullanılır.

Is that child crying?

No, but his eyes are watery. He **has been crying**.

Your hands are covered in oil. What **have you been doing**?

I **have been fixing** the car.

You look very tired.

Yes, I **have been working** hard today.

Sorry, I'm late. **Have you been waiting** long?

- c) "**Since**" ve "**for**" ile belirtilen zamanları "**how long**" soru sözcüğü ile sorabiliriz. Present Perfect Simple ve Continuous tense'ler, geçmişten günümüze bir süreç belirttiği için, kesin bir zaman isteyen "**when**" soru sözcüğünü bu tense'lerle kullanamayız.

When did you move to this city?

I moved here **seven years ago**.

How long have you been living in this city?

I have been living here **for seven years**.

When did you become a teacher? (Ne zaman öğretmen oldunuz?)

I became a teacher **in 1986**.

How long have you been a teacher? (Ne zamandır öğretmensiniz?)

I have been a teacher **since 1986**.

9- PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- a) Geçmişte başlayıp, içinde bulunduğumuz anda hala devam etmekte olan, ya da henüz bitmiş olan bir eylemi anlatan bazı fiiller, her iki tense ile de kullanılır ve aynı anlamı verir. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

<i>expect</i>	<i>lie</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>snow</i>	<i>study</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>hope</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>work</i>
<i>learn</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>stay</i>	<i>wait</i>	

How long **have you lived** in this city?

How long **have you been living** in this city?

She **has worked** for that firm for the last two years.

She **has been working** for that firm for the last two years.

- b) Continuous Tense'lerle (*I am doing, I was doing*) kullanılmayan diğer fiiller (*non-progressive verbs*) Present Perfect Continuous ile de kullanılmazlar. Ancak, "**want**" ve "**wish**" bu kuralın dışındadır.

Look at that lovely shirt in the shop window! **I've been wanting** one like that for some time.

I've been wishing to visit your mother since I heard that she was ill.

Diğer non-progressive fiiller ise **Present Perfect Simple** ile kullanılır.

What a lovely watch! How long **have you had** it?

For over a year.

I see that you are close friends with him. **Have you known** each other for long?

Since we were children.

A nice old couple! They seem to be very fond of each other.

How long **have they been** married?

For almost fifty years. They'll celebrate their Golden Wedding next year.

Hello, I have been looking everywhere for you. How long **have you been** in this remote part of the park?

Well, I **have been thinking** over my problems, and I lost track of time.

En son diyalogda "**been**" sözünün kullanımına dikkat ediniz. "How long have you **been** in this remote part....." ifadesinde "**been**", "**be**" fiilinin past participle biçimidir ve asıl fiil olarak kullanılmıştır.

She **is** still a student. She **has been** a student for over six years.

They **are** married now. They **have been** married for three months.

"I **have been thinking** over my problems." cümlesinde ise "**been**" yardımcı fiil olarak kullanılmıştır.

She **has been working** on her graduation thesis recently.

I **have been helping** her with her English assignments since the beginning of the term.

- c) Present Perfect Continuous Tense, **always, never, sometimes** gibi sıklık bildiren zarflarla, **once, twice, several times** gibi eylemin kaç kez yapıldığını bildiren yapılarla, ya da **just, already, yet** gibi eylemin bittiğini, tamamlandığını ifade eden yapılarla kullanılmaz.

I have **always** lived here. / I have lived here **all my life**.

I have been living here **since I was born**.

I've been reading this book **since this morning**, and I've read **a hundred pages so far**.

(Okuma eylemi devam ettiği için "**have been reading**" , yüz sayfalık bölümü tamamlanmış olduğu için "**have read**")

We've **been trying** to answer a number of questions **since the beginning of the class**, and we've **answered** half of them **already**.

He's **been writing** letters **since breakfast time**. He's **just written** the fourth one, and he has two more letters to write.

The door bell **has rung twice** in the last half hour, and each time, it **has been** a visitor for my roommate.

The door bell **has been ringing for the last minute**. Why doesn't someone open the door?

EXERCISE 12: Use either the *Present Perfect Simple* or *Present Perfect Continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1- The Garibaldi family (*perform*) Mariachi, a Mexican musical style, for generations.
- 2- Since the mid-1980s, Afghan drug smugglers (*use*) the Central Asian republics as smuggling routes, but the United Nations Drug Control Programme (*still, not, shift*) its focus from Iran.
- 3- Dad: Hello, sweetheart. Your sleeves are all wet.
Daughter: Yes, I (*help*) mummy with the washing up.
- 4- We (*want*) to move into a new house since the earthquake and we (*try*) to save enough money for just as long.
- 5- We (*just, catch*) the boys responsible for the damage and they (*admit*) their crime. Since then we (*consider*) the appropriate punishment.

- 6- Sarah (*want*) a pony for ages, but so far, her parents (*refuse*)
..... her requests.
- 7- Five different actors (*play*) 'James Bond' and Pierce Brosnan (*play*)
..... the hero several times.
- 8- My grandmother (*become*) frightened in her own home because a
number of youths (*cause*) disturbances at night for the last two
months.
- 9- The council (*put*) the livestock market up for sale because business
(*decline*) since the disease broke out.
- 10- Ever since the terrorist attack on their capital, they (*bomb*) their
enemies.
- 11- The Williams family (*gather*) shellfish on the Gower Coast in Wales for
five generations, but a strange red bacteria (*contaminate*) the sea in
the area and the EU (*ban*) sales recently.
- 12- For the last six months, Heather (*visit*) an acupuncturist and she
says the pain in her back (*ease*) already.
- 13- I (*mark*) exam papers since breakfast time, and I (*not, even, finish*)
..... half of them.
- 14- The Australian bush fires (*burn*) for three days now and the
authorities are worried as the flames (*reach*) within a mile of a major
urban area.
- 15- Israelis and Palestinians (*kill*) each other for decades, and so far, any
peace treaty (*not, last*) for long.
- 16- For months now, smugglers (*try*) to load immigrants onto the cross
channel train into the UK, and on several occasions, they (*cause*)
security problems.
- 17- The rail workers (*just, call*) a strike, but the operators (*run*)
..... as many train as possible with those workers not on strike.
- 18- Cheltenham Football Club (*reach*) the fifth round of the Football
Association Cup for the first time in its history.
- 19- Jasmin: Let's get a taxi home, darling.
Steve: Why?
Jasmin: It's obvious. You (*drink*)
Steve: I'm fine. I (*only, have*) two cans of beer.
- 20- Three police (*chase*) the suspect for over an hour, but so far, he
(*escape*) arrest.

EXERCISE 13 : Use the *Present Perfect Simple* or *Continuous*, *Simple Past* or *Past Continuous*.

- 1- The record producers (*record*) Elton John's latest album when they (*notice*) the remarkable voice of one of the backing singers. They immediately (*offer*) her a recording contract.
- 2- The young parents (*abandon*) their disfigured baby at the hospital. Since then, the nurses (*care*) for the infant.
- 3- Wellington (*be*) a market town since at least 1244, when the King (*grant*) permission for the street market.
- 4- Maggie (*talk*) to Gerald on the phone when I (*come*) back from the shops. I don't know when they (*start*), but I know they (*talk*) non-stop for an hour now. It's amazing that they still have something to discuss as this is the third time she (*phone*) him today.
- 5- It is Teachers' Day today, and so far, Sarah (*receive*) three presents. Her class (*give*) her a plant and two of her students (*give*) her individual gifts.
- 6- Last year, Greta (*take*) her diploma in aromatherapy, and since then, she (*treat*) patients in her own clinic.
- 7- When the doctor (*diagnose*) Dave's condition as cancer, he (*teach*) social anthropology in one of the best universities of the country. He (*have to*) give up his job for some time, but luckily, he (*make*) a full recovery now and yesterday he (*return*) to his position.
- 8- Aslan is a British national from a Pakistani background. When the American Army (*catch*) him, he (*fight*) for the Taliban. Since then, the Americans (*hold*) him in Cuba and his family (*campaign*) for his return to Britain.
- 9- Only Eric (*catch*) a fish while we (*fish*) on Sunday and, ever since, he (*boast*) about the size of it.
- 10- From the moment the Smiths (*adopt*) Annie, they (*provide*) for her every need.

- 11- It was while he (*study*) Literature that he (*meet*) the young author and (*fall*) in love.
- 12- The Indian government (*blame*) the Pakistani government just after the terrorist attack last month, and since the attack, tensions between the two nations (*rise*) and many countries (*already, send*) representatives to call for a diplomatic solution.
- 13- The floods (*occur*) while Istanbul (*experience*) the worst weather for decades.
- 14- Last week, I (*buy*) my daughter a 'Telly Tubbies' video, and since then, she (*play*) it over and over again.
- 15- From the Norman conquest until the mid 1300s, wealthy English people (*speak*) French and Latin, but English (*be*) the language of intellectuals and the nobility since then.
- 16- Carcassonne, a town in France, lies on the site of a Roman town. It (*become*) a possession of the French King in 1247. The English general Simon de Montfort (*capture*) the town and (*massacre*) its residents in the 13th century. In the 19th century, Emmanuel Violet-le-Duc (*restore*) the mediaeval section.
- 17- The President (*eat*) a bowl of pretzels when he (*choke*) on one.
- 18- We (*search*) for two hours without success. Let's give up.
- 19- This is the second time someone (*break*) into my car, so I (*decide*) to have an alarm fitted.
- 20- The lawyer (*go*) up the stairs at Waterloo Station when a young man (*ask*) him the time. Suddenly, two other men (*push*) him against the wall and (*steal*) his wallet.

EXERCISE 14: Add **for** or **since** to the sentences below.

- 1- Karen has been staying with us Tuesday.
- 2- The state of Texas has been part of the USA 1845.
- 3- Fidel Castro has been premier of Cuba over 40 years.
- 4- We have been repaying our bank loan two and a half years.
- 5- He hasn't competed he broke his arm last month.
- 6- I have known them such a short time. I don't have an opinion about their trustworthiness.
- 7- Sabrina has been styling her hair an hour and a half now. Can you believe it?
- 8- We haven't had so much snow at Christmas 1945.
- 9- She says she has smoked as long as she can remember — in fact, she was sixteen.
- 10- He has suffered from diabetes most of his life.
- 11- She hasn't acted on stage her drama school days.
- 12- Mario has been photographing celebrities the 1980s.
- 13- Mario Testino has been photographing celebrities over twenty years.
- 14- His wife has been afraid of flying the terrorist attacks on New York.
- 15- They have been dancing non-stop at least two hours.
- 16- People have been using bricks the 4th century B.C.
- 17- Simon has been collecting Harry Potter toys he saw the movie.
- 18- Cherry and Vaughan Beale started to row across the Atlantic together, but her husband gave up and she has been rowing alone in a 24-foot boat 111 days.
- 19- People have been using pressure cookers more than three centuries.
- 20- They say it's great. I have been wanting a pressure cooker ages.

EXERCISE 15: Use the *Simple Present, Present Continuous, Simple Past, Past Continuous, Present Perfect Simple* or *Present Perfect Continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1- My brother (*consider*) writing a science fiction book ever since he (*be*) a teenager, and so far, he (*decide*) on the plot and (*write*) the first ten pages.
- 2- A great variety of political and economic systems (*exist*) in contemporary Africa. There are, however, certain common themes that most African countries (*share*) Many of these similarities (*result*) from the fact that almost all of the African countries (*be*) independent from European colonial rule only since the 1960s or early 1970s.
- 3- The oceans (*cover*) more than 70 percent of the Earth's surface, so it is no wonder that human beings (*be*) curious about the undersea world since the beginning of history.
- 4- I (*just, receive*) an e-mail from Ruth and she (*expect*) a baby in April.
- 5- He (*drive*) from Ankara to Istanbul when he (*fall*) asleep at the wheel and (*have*) an accident. Fortunately, none of those who (*be*) in the car (*get*) injured seriously.
- 6- I (*cough*) all night. you (*have*) any cough medicine?
- 7- Presently, he (*study*) at Hamburg University, but I (*believe*) he is there only temporarily as an exchange student. Normally he (*attend*) Oxford University.
- 8- My grandmother, who is ninety, normally (*still, cook*) her own meals, but at the moment, I (*cook*) her dinner for her after work as she (*slip*) while she (*step*) out of the shower and (*be*) in bed since then.
- 9- Sarah (*train*) as a psychiatric nurse ever since she (*qualify*) as a State Registered Nurse three months ago.
- 10- Over the past few days, my son (*suffer*) from hay fever because of the high amount of plant pollen in the air.
- 11- While the scientists (*examine*) the X-rays of the 5,000-year-old 'ice-man', they (*find*) a shadow of a flint arrow in his left shoulder.
- 12- Oh, George, look at this in the paper! It (*say*) Liza Minelli (*appear*) at the Albert Hall at the moment. I (*always, want*) to see her live. Why we (*not, go*) to London for the weekend?
- 13- Since I (*buy*) my son a mobile phone, I (*feel*) less worried about his whereabouts because now I can contact him wherever he (*be*)

- 14- A: Oh, I see that you (*wear*) ... a Harvard University sports jacket. I (*not, know*) ... you (*graduate*) ... from such a prestigious institution.
 B: Well, I (*not, like*) ... to brag, which is one of the reasons why I (*not, wear*) ... this jacket since my graduation day.
- 15- A: Come here Tony. Look! That beautiful girl (*ask*) ... Gareth something.
 B: Oh John! That (*be*) ... his sister. ... (*not, remember*) ... her? She (*be*) ... with Gareth when we (*encounter*) ... him while we (*stroll*) ... along the river the other day.
 A: Really!
- 16- The new player (*be*) ... very popular with the fans from the moment he (*score*) ... two goals in the first match of the league, and so far, he (*score*) ... twenty goals for his club.
- 17- At the moment, the clothes manufacturer (*sue*) ... the counterfeit jeans producer in court because they (*sew*) ... 'Wrangler' labels onto their inferior quality jeans. Up to now, 'Wrangler' (*spend*) ... \$300,000 on the case.
- 18- The American firm (*offer*) ... me a job in Dallas, Texas, last week, but I (*not, receive*) ... the official contract yet. I (*plan*) ... to move to America in October, but I (*not, put*) ... my house up for sale yet.
- 19- In India, for the first 200 years after the Buddha's death, Buddhism (*be*) ... a local religion. When King Asoka (*convert*) ... to Buddhism in the 3rd century BC, he (*use*) ... his resources to spread the religion as far south as Ceylon, modern Sri Lanka, and as far north as Kashmir. Buddhism (*grow*) ... and (*change*) ... ever since, and today, one eighth of the world population (*support*) ... Buddhism.
- 20- Little Jack (*sulk*) ... when I (*enter*) ... his room because he (*lie*) ... in bed with a sore throat while the others (*swim*) ... in the pool.

EXERCISE 16: Use the *Simple Present*, *Present Continuous*, *Simple Past*, *Past Continuous*, *Present Perfect Simple* or *Present Perfect Continuous* of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1- A: Hello Jane. What ... you (*do*) ... here in town?
 B: I (*shop*) ... while Gerard (*watch*) ... Simon in a basketball tournament.
 A: ... you (*buy*) ... much?
 B: Not much — a swimsuit and a novel.
- 2- Oh no! I (*ruin*) ... my best skirt. I (*spill*) ... some bleach over it while I (*bleach*) ... some curtains.
- 3- Just as I was about to dive into the sea, I (*see*) ... three huge jelly fish. They (*swim*) ... around directly beneath me.

- 4- Currently, everyone in the office (*think*) that Sue (*act*) unreasonably towards her assistants. They know she (*suffer*) from depression lately, but yesterday, they all (*complain*) to the manager.
- 5- Between 1890 and his death, Vincent Van Gogh (*paint*) some of his most dramatic works of art, but critics (*not, recognise*) his work until the first decades of the 20th century, when they (*become*) aware of his vision and originality. Nowadays his works regularly (*sell*) for millions of pounds.
- 6- Oku (*live*) in an African village near the volcano before it (*erupt*) last month. He and his family (*just, move*) into a new house a long way from the volcano. In general, he (*feel*) safe here, but sometimes, he (*wake*) in the middle of the night with sweat on his forehead.
- 7- Recently, the Prime Minister (*let*) his ministers run the country and he himself (*spend*) a lot of time in foreign countries.
- 8- A: I (*wait*) for more than two months for my insurance claim regarding my hospital treatment.
B: I can assure you Madam that our assessors (*work*) on your claim at this very moment. You should have your money soon.
- 9- So many natural disasters (*occur*) so far this year. There (*be*) earthquakes, forest fires, eruptions of volcanoes and floods already.
- 10- As the service offered at the official departments (*deteriorate*) steadily for the last few years, the government (*plan*) a large scale modernisation for this year.
- 11- Anton (*threaten*) Freddie with violence lately, and although he (*not, hurt*) Freddie physically, the teachers (*think*) that they (*need*) discussions with Anton's parents about his behaviour.
- 12- Colour television programmes (*become*) available in 1967, and since then, viewers (*enjoy*) many other improvements.
- 13- I (*want*) to write a short story for some time and I (*just, send*) for an entry form for a writing competition. I (*have*) plenty of ideas, but I (*not, write*) anything down yet.
- 14- For fifty years now, smart houses (*stand*) on Parrs Patch. Before this, the area (*provide*) a home for swans, moorhens and other birds. Parrs Patch was poor grazing land. Just a few cows (*graze*) among the grasses on the wet ground. At that time it (*belong*) to the residents of Lythwood Hall, which was almost derelict but still lived in. Later they (*sell*) it to developers, who (*build*) luxury houses for the business people of Shrewsbury.

- 15- While Pauline (*keep*) Dorothy's attention by chatting about the weather, Ian and Lucy (*sneak*) all the food for the surprise party into the kitchen.
- 16- I (*appreciate*) that this election means a lot to you, but you (*campaign*) unceasingly for eight weeks now. you (*not, think*) you (*need*) a break for some rest?
- 17- This time last year, I (*work*) in an ice-cream factory in the evenings while I (*study*) for my exams. As a legal assistant, right now, I (*write*) case notes for the trial of an armed robber.
- 18- I (*hope*) the tea stain (*disappear*) from my best table cloth already. It (*soak*) in some bleach solution for an hour.
- 19- At the moment, workmen (*tile*) our school swimming pool. So far this term, we (*visit*) the town's leisure centre for our swimming lessons.
- 20- At the time, I (*not, realise*) that my business partner (*try*) to cheat me. But since then, I (*think*) over his words carefully, and I (*come*) to the conclusion that his proposal (*not, be*) the best solution for my interests.

Just For Fun

HOW MUCH HE LOST

When the couple arrived in Las Vegas, the husband became fascinated by the plush casino and started betting on all the attractions. After four days, they had just two dollars left. "Let me go to the casino alone," the man told his wife. "I've got a feeling that I'll be lucky today."

Once downstairs, he went to the roulette table and put his last two dollars on No. 14, red. His number won. He continued betting and winning. Within an hour, he acquired \$50,000. Feeling that his luck was about to change, he picked up his chips and walked towards the cashier. Just before he reached her, he felt one final urge to bet. He went back to the roulette table and put everything on No. 10, black. The wheel spun round and round, and finally stopped on No. 12, red. Heartbroken, the fellow returned to his room.

"Well," his wife asked anxiously, "how did you make out?"

"I lost two dollars."

(by Myron Cohen, from *Big Joke Book*)

TIME HAS CHANGED

Outside a department store, a young man with a baby in one arm and a three-year-old in tow was struggling to get through the door. A well-dressed woman swung it open for him. "Thank you," the man said. "I guess chivalry is not dead."

"No," the woman replied. "It just changed hands."

(by Earl Evans, from *Reader's Digest*)

TEST YOURSELF

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1- The cosmetics company for 25 years to this date, but last month, the original directors, Anita Roddick and her husband, from the board.</p> <p>A) traded/have resigned
 B) was trading/resign
 C) has been trading/resigned
 D) trades/were resigning
 E) has traded/are resigning</p> <p>2- While my husband our car in the garage, I the plants in the garden.</p> <p>A) repaired/have watered
 B) was repairing/was watering
 C) has repaired/am watering
 D) repaired/have been watering
 E) repairs/watered</p> <p>3- The Japanese the Gilbert Islands in the west Pacific in 1941, but the Americans them in 1943.</p> <p>A) have been occupying/were evicting
 B) occupy/have evicted
 C) have occupied/evict
 D) were occupying/are evicting
 E) occupied/evicted</p> <p>4- We out our spare room to a student because we the money.</p> <p>A) were renting/have been needing
 B) are renting/have needed
 C) rent/were needing
 D) have been renting/are needing
 E) have rented/need</p> | <p>5- I glasses as a student, but now I more comfortable with contact lenses.</p> <p>A) wore/feel
 B) was wearing/have felt
 C) have worn/am feeling
 D) am wearing/was feeling
 E) have been wearing/felt</p> <p>6- This time last year, the Taliban Afghanistan, but since January, a new government the country.</p> <p>A) has been ruling/has run
 B) was ruling/has been running
 C) ruled/is running
 D) rules/was running
 E) has ruled/ran</p> <p>7- The Parkinsons two puppies two years ago and, because they can't take the puppies with them, they a holiday abroad since.</p> <p>A) have bought/aren't taking
 B) bought/weren't taking
 C) bought/haven't taken
 D) were buying/don't take
 E) have bought/didn't take</p> <p>8- A lot of youths the army as soon as the Parliament war on the enemy.</p> <p>A) are joining/was declaring
 B) joined/declared
 C) have joined/is declaring
 D) join/has declared
 E) have been joining/declares</p> |
|--|---|

9- The grocery shopkeeper the boy in his shop because a gang of angry young men for the boy.

- A) has hidden/looked
- B) hides/look
- C) was hiding/have looked
- D) hid/were looking
- E) is hiding/look

10- They a religious service in the grand cathedral at the time we were there, so we inside.

- A) were holding/didn't go
- B) have held/don't go
- C) are holding/weren't going
- D) have been holding/haven't gone
- E) hold/haven't been going

11- Geoff on my toe while we

- A) was treading/danced
- B) trod/were dancing
- C) has trodden/are dancing
- D) treads/have danced
- E) is treading/dance

12- Considering you for your wedding all year, it's surprising that you a wedding dress yet.

- A) have been preparing/haven't chosen
- B) were preparing/aren't choosing
- C) prepared/didn't choose
- D) have prepared/don't choose
- E) are preparing/haven't been choosing

13- A: Do you have any plans for this afternoon?

B: Yes, we the children on a boat trip.

- A) take
- B) took
- C) have been taking
- D) have taken
- E) are taking

14- Orchid roots salep its unique flavour and cinnamon extra flavour.

- A) give/adds
- B) has given/was adding
- C) have been giving/has added
- D) were giving/has been adding
- E) are giving/is adding

15- Our grandmother in a nursing home while we a two-week holiday.

- A) has been staying/were taking
- B) was staying/take
- C) is staying/have taken
- D) stayed/took
- E) stays/have been taking

16- A: It's unusually quiet here. Where are the children?

B: Tony football with two friends in the park and Julie her grandmother.

- A) has played/was helping
- B) was playing/has helped
- C) played/helped
- D) plays/helps
- E) is playing/is helping

17- The last time we along the seafront at Sidmouth, folk dancers on a warm summer night.

- A) walk/performed
- B) have been walking/are performing
- C) walked/were performing
- D) were walking/perform
- E) have walked/have performed

18- This time yesterday, he for the final, but today, because of an injury, he in front of the television.

- A) is practising/sits
- B) has practised/sat
- C) was practising/is sitting
- D) has been practising/has sat
- E) practised/was sitting

19- This plant in its previous place, so I it to a sunnier position on the balcony.

- A) has withered/was moving
- B) was withering/moved
- C) is withering/have moved
- D) withers/move
- E) withered/have been moving

20- She into the city centre last autumn, and since then, she her car much at all.

- A) has moved/didn't use
- B) is moving/hasn't been using
- C) has been moving/didn't use
- D) was moving/doesn't use
- E) moved/hasn't used

21- It's more than half an hour since I to assemble this mobile phone, and I still in getting past the second step of the instructions.

- A) have started/don't succeed
- B) have been starting/didn't succeed
- C) was starting/wasn't succeeding
- D) started/haven't succeeded
- E) am starting/don't succeed

22- We suddenly after the bend in Nursery Lane because a farmer his cows across the road. This delayed us by ten minutes.

- A) were stopping/has herded
- B) are stopping/is herding
- C) stop/has been herding
- D) stopped/was herding
- E) have stopped/herded

23- An increasing number of teenagers drugs in the UK these days, so the government a new campaign called 'Tackling Drugs for a Better Britain'.

- A) are taking/has introduced
- B) were taking/introduces
- C) took/has been introducing
- D) have taken/introduces
- E) have been taking/was introducing

24- I only my treatment last Thursday and my condition already.

- A) was beginning/is improving
- B) have been beginning/was improving
- C) began/has improved
- D) am beginning/improved
- E) have begun/has been improving

25- In their experiments up to now, scientists a sheep and a cat, but genetic engineering techniques all the time.

- A) have been cloning/have developed
- B) have cloned/are developing
- C) are cloning/develop
- D) clone/were developing
- E) cloned/have been developing

26- In order to get Marie to hospital, they the crossing from the island to the mainland even though a violent storm at the time.

- A) risked/was raging
- B) are risking/has raged
- C) have risked/is raging
- D) were risking/has been raging
- E) have been risking/rages

27- It one week since the terrorist attacks, but still workers away the rubble.

- A) was/have cleared
- B) has been/cleared
- C) was/have been clearing
- D) is/clear
- E) has been/are clearing

28- Even though we an important issue at the time, he us.

- A) have been discussing/interrupts
- B) discuss/has been interrupting
- C) have discussed/was interrupting
- D) were discussing/interrupted
- E) discussed/has interrupted

29- When I visited the Blue Mosque, it was prayer time and some worshippers in prayer while tourists the impressive building.

- A) have knelt/are touring
- B) knelt/have been touring
- C) were kneeling/were touring
- D) kneel/toured
- E) are kneeling/are touring

30- I to the opticians later this afternoon because I difficulty reading small print recently.

- A) have gone/am having
- B) am going/have had
- C) went/have
- D) have been going/was having
- E) go/had

31- As he a photograph of his family in the park, a stranger in front of the camera.

- A) was taking/walked
- B) has been taking/has walked
- C) has taken/was walking
- D) takes/is walking
- E) took/has been walking

32- Jo for the role of Romeo for two months and is now confident that he his lines by heart.

- A) is rehearsing/has known
- B) rehearsed/knew
- C) is rehearsing/knows
- D) was rehearsing/has known
- E) has been rehearsing/knows

33- While she breakfast, her husband her with a bouquet of flowers for Valentine's Day.

- A) prepares/has presented
- B) has prepared/presents
- C) was preparing/presented
- D) is preparing/has been presenting
- E) prepared/was presenting

34- I'm not sure, but it like pure silk and it fabulous on you. Why don't you buy it?

- A) has been feeling/looked
- B) has felt/is looking
- C) was feeling/was looking
- D) feels/looks
- E) is feeling/has looked

35- I am sorry. We Coalport china any more, but we Minton and Worcester porcelain in stock, which are very similar.

- A) don't stock/have
- B) haven't stocked/are having
- C) aren't stocking/have had
- D) weren't stocking/had
- E) didn't stock/have had

36- My husband our patio himself, and he it, apart from the border.

- A) paved/is completing
- B) has been paving/has completed
- C) was paving/is completing
- D) paves/completes
- E) has paved/was completing

37- Our family this same plot of land for centuries and my brother this tradition to continue.

- A) farm/has wanted
- B) have been farming/wants
- C) were farming/has been wanting
- D) farmed/has wanted
- E) are farming/wanted

38- My grandmother on her own until she too weak and thus dependent on other people.

- A) has been living/becomes
- B) has lived/has become
- C) lives/is becoming
- D) lived/became
- E) was living/was becoming

39- My daughter about her new course from the moment she it last Friday.

- A) complained/has started
- B) has complained/starts
- C) was complaining/was starting
- D) has been complaining/started
- E) complains/has been starting

40- I my job soon because the stress unbearable.

- A) have quit/became
- B) was quitting/becomes
- C) quit/becomes
- D) have quit/is becoming
- E) am quitting/has become

41- These research findings that people baby wet wipes for all sorts of purposes nowadays.

- A) have been indicating/were using
- B) have indicated/have used
- C) were indicating/used
- D) indicate/are using
- E) are indicating/have been using

42- I my belongings for four hours now, and I still the living room and the kitchen yet.

- A) pack/don't touch
- B) was packing/didn't touch
- C) have been packing/haven't touched
- D) packed/haven't been touching
- E) have packed/am not touching

43- My best friend wonderful original clothes although she any formal dressmaking classes.

- A) makes/hasn't attended
- B) made/isn't attending
- C) was making/doesn't attend
- D) has been making/wasn't attending
- E) was making/isn't attending

44- I him about his opinion several times yesterday, but I a straight answer.

- A) have asked/haven't got
- B) ask/don't get
- C) was asking/haven't been getting
- D) asked/didn't get
- E) have been asking/wasn't getting

45- Our Information Technology department a new accountancy software package for our computer system at the moment because our current one us with enough information.

- A) tests/hasn't been providing
- B) has tested/didn't provide
- C) was testing/hasn't provided
- D) is testing/doesn't provide
- E) tested/wasn't providing

46- He to take getting fired calmly, but I am sure he his true feelings.

- A) appeared/was hiding
- B) was appearing/hides
- C) has appeared/hid
- D) appears/was hiding
- E) is appearing/has hidden

47- The coach driver into the restaurant just as I hungry.

- A) has pulled/have been getung
- B) has been pulling/got
- C) pulled/was getting
- D) pulls/was getting
- E) is pulling/have got

48- Marcus Michelle all evening about her new boyfriend, but so far, she him upset her.

- A) is teasing/wasn't letting
- B) has been teasing/hasn't let
- C) teases/hasn't been letting
- D) was teasing/doesn't let
- E) teased/isn't letting

49- I the toast while I the morning paper.

- A) burnt/was reading
- B) was burning/read
- C) have burnt/am reading
- D) burn/have read
- E) am burning/was reading

50- Unemployment figures since the government the new employment strategy.

- A) fall/has introduced
- B) have fallen/introduces
- C) have been falling/introduced
- D) are falling/was introducing
- E) were falling/is introducing

51- Even though I New York before, I a lot about it from seeing it in films.

- A) didn't see/have known
- B) wasn't seeing/knew
- C) am not seeing/knew
- D) don't see/have known
- E) haven't seen/know

52- She weight because she to work any more.

- A) was gaining/hasn't walked
- B) is gaining/doesn't walk
- C) has gained/didn't walk
- D) gains/hasn't been walking
- E) gained/hasn't walked

53- Since the management training conference she a few months ago, Sarah a lot of confidence.

- A) has been attending/was gaining
- B) is attending/gains
- C) attends/gained
- D) was attending/is gaining
- E) attended/has gained

54- Over 1,000 people on both sides since peace talks down.

- A) are dying/were breaking
- B) have died/broke
- C) have been dying/are breaking
- D) die/have been breaking
- E) died/have broken

55- I the unusual sport of curling on the sports channel for the last half hour, but I out the rules of the game fully yet.

- A) watched/am not working
- B) watch/didn't work
- C) was watching/didn't work
- D) am watching/wasn't working
- E) have been watching/haven't worked

56- At the moment, the British team well, but they a gold medal yet.

- A) play/don't secure
- B) were playing/weren't securing
- C) are playing/haven't secured
- D) have been playing/don't secure
- E) played/aren't securing

57- Yesterday afternoon, the manager to Malcolm about his rude behaviour, and since then, he to his colleagues more politely.

- A) has spoken/spoke
- B) spoke/has been speaking
- C) was speaking/is speaking
- D) spoke/speaks
- E) has been speaking/was speaking

58- After almost 500 years of Portuguese rule, Angola an independent nation in 1975.

- A) became
- B) has become
- C) is becoming
- D) becomes
- E) has been becoming

59- During the 1970s, police departments experimenting with hypnosis as a means of interviewing witnesses, and so far, it effective in getting witnesses to give accurate descriptions of criminals in a number of cases.

- A) are beginning/proved
- B) were beginning/proves
- C) began/has proved
- D) have begun/was proving
- E) begin/is proving

60- Generally, parents who their children with schoolwork them the best opportunity to succeed in life.

- A) don't encourage/aren't giving
- B) haven't encouraged/don't give
- C) weren't encouraging/haven't been giving
- D) didn't encourage/aren't giving
- E) haven't been encouraging/didn't give

GOOD LUCK

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- Marcus as a civil engineer, but his job isn't related to it at all — he runs an antique shop.
 A) researched B) qualified
 C) attended D) rehearsed
 E) remained

- 2- Dried rose petals in a bowl with some rose oil can give a room a lovely
 A) attitude B) view
 C) fragrance D) taste
 E) fragment

- 3- I want a word with you I don't want anyone else to hear this news.
 A) solemnly B) frankly
 C) publicly D) privately
 E) openly

- 4- A: Where can I put these plates?
 B: them in the top cupboard, please.
 A) Dig B) Lie
 C) Collapse D) Stack
 E) Fix

- 5- Roman and Greek numeration systems used letters to numbers. In this system, V stands for the number 5, for example, and X for the number 10.
 A) employ B) shape
 C) summarise D) nominate
 E) represent

- 6- I received a/an of that new washing tablet 'Bold' through the post box yesterday. I have tried it and might buy some.
 A) instance B) pattern
 C) sample D) indication
 E) trial

- 7- When they failed to have a child of their own, they decided to a child from the orphanage.
 A) train B) purchase
 C) succeed D) boast
 E) adopt

- 8- Sarah is very She has several blue beads around the house, never walks under ladders and never starts anything on a Friday.
 A) optimistic B) pessimistic
 C) courageous D) superstitious
 E) religious

- 9- It was with great that I attended the planning meeting. I really didn't want to go because I find these discussions so boring.
 A) enthusiasm B) amazement
 C) fear D) excitement
 E) reluctance

- 10- The mourners walked from his graveside in the pouring rain. It was a very sad occasion.
 A) solemnly B) gradually
 C) eagerly D) joyfully
 E) mercilessly

11- After the earthquake, there was some in our neighbourhood about what had happened. For a while, nobody knew exactly what had occurred.

- A) confusion B) celebration
C) clarity D) complexity
E) agreement

12- The bullet hit him and his left shoulder.

- A) killed B) stabbed
C) wounded D) bumped
E) threw

13- She the young tree to a post in the ground in order to help it grow straight and strong.

- A) bounded B) wrung
C) bound D) wound
E) stuck

14- The inspectors praised the hospital's standards of They said that the premises were exceptionally clean.

- A) filth B) hygiene
C) contamination D) accounting
E) cuisine

15- The government has the standard of education in the UK and now the majority of children go to college or university.

- A) raised B) liberated
C) lowered D) aroused
E) treated

16- Susan looks miserable. Has anyone said something to her?

- A) hug B) upset
C) stun D) moan
E) excite

17- The British and Allied forces suffered a decisive at Gallipoli in Turkey. It was an ill contrived attempt to gain access to Russia by the Black Sea, which ended in failure and the withdrawal of Allied troops.

- A) victory B) compromise
C) defeat D) opportunity
E) wound

18- I my fingernail when I was opening a packet of ham.

- A) shattered B) split
C) bruised D) wounded
E) injured

19- Simon always his jacket on the sofa instead of hanging it on the coat hook. He is so messy.

- A) lies B) thrusts
C) flings D) covers
E) wipes

20- The crimes against humanity in the Nazi Germany, most evident in the extermination of millions of people in concentration camps, horrified the civilised world and helped bring human rights to their present level of acceptance.

- A) tedious B) appalling
C) priceless D) plain
E) terrific

21- As the bride walked from the church, the bridesmaids rose petals over her.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) rooted | B) planted |
| C) squeezed | D) threw |
| E) grew | |

22- My father walks an hour in the morning. This high level of aerobic exercise is especially good for his heart.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) occasionally | B) immediately |
| C) regularly | D) widely |
| E) commonly | |

23- This afternoon, I the documents relating to the planning meeting, which was annoying. I came across them later next to the photocopier.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) prepared | B) mistook |
| C) presented | D) replaced |
| E) mislaid | |

24- The show grew in popularity and travelled widely in the United States and Europe for 30 years.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) mournfully | B) severely |
| C) steadily | D) formerly |
| E) briefly | |

25- The cat up behind the bird and then pounced on it.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) wept | B) crept |
| C) fell | D) bumped |
| E) licked | |

26- When Jack joined the club, he to keep everything they discussed secret. This was necessary for anyone to be accepted.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) denied | B) swore |
| C) admitted | D) confessed |
| E) witnessed | |

27- The circus performer back and forth on the trapeze increasing in speed all the time. Then she let go of the bar and was caught by her partner.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A) swung | B) threw |
| C) thrust | D) slid |
| E) skipped | |

28- King Edward VII the title of king when he married Wallis Simpson, a divorced woman.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A) forgot | B) mistook |
| C) forsook | D) beat |
| E) postponed | |

29- The police's new 'No Tolerance' policy has virtually the area of drug dealers.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) rid | B) abandoned |
| C) deserted | D) rinsed |
| E) wiped | |

30- These T-shirts are in five colours, Madam. Which one would you prefer?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) woven | B) transferred |
| C) attainable | D) available |
| E) bleached | |

31- When I washed this jumper, I didn't it out. Instead, I left it to drip dry.

- A) wear B) swing
C) tear D) iron
E) wring

32- Before writing the article on the obscure musician, the columnist the permission of his widow in America.

- A) lent B) offered
C) criticised D) sought
E) mislaid

33- During World War II, thousands of Jews to America, where large Jewish communities already existed.

- A) caught B) conquered
C) sought D) discovered
E) fled

34- When the Taliban soldiers arrived at the prison camp in Cuba, the prison guards the prisoners' heads.

- A) shaved B) trimmed
C) combed D) curled
E) hanged

35- The barman shook the cocktail shaker until the fruit juice, rum and cream blended

- A) rapidly B) commonly
C) smoothly D) eagerly
E) abruptly

36- Just when I was the envelope, I realised that I hadn't written my new address on the card.

- A) sealing B) mending
C) combining D) tying
E) folding

37- Susan's baby was born three weeks early and only three pounds.

- A) gained B) arrived
C) cried D) weighed
E) lasted

38- The poet Paul Verlaine married in 1870, but a year later, he his wife and young son to travel with another poet, Rimbaud.

- A) abandoned B) encountered
C) separated D) mislaid
E) salvaged

39- Being 30 centimetres taller than his classmates, Geoff was tall for his age.

- A) steadily B) normally
C) unusually D) occasionally
E) widely

40- It is advisable to buy jeans slightly large because they often when you wash them.

- A) crease B) shrink
C) tear D) stick
E) fade